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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Learns at Shanghai

U. S. Backs 9-Power Treaty

Japan Replies to the League

M. Tardieu Has Last Laugh

Mr. MacDonald Frees Maize

GENEVA looks toward Shanghai—and learns. The League of Nations, aghast, sees the fracturing of agreements it had hoped beyond words the signatories would respect as solemnly sacred. The Disarmament Conference, aghast, sees the fierce perpetuating of practices it is met to curtail. Yet between the lines of the news from the battlefront world leaders in Geneva read more than the mere course of surface events. They see the Japanese commander dramatically declare, "Now all must be left to the quick, sure settlement of force," and set out to keep his promise of mopping up Shanghai and everything contiguous in a few hours. But somehow, after many days, the mopping with ever bigger implements seems to have missed out. The objectives are too full of objectors. Force, force, force—and nothing at all enforced. At Geneva statesmen labor to make a scapegoat out of war. And at Shanghai, as though for their encouragement, war is gloriously making a monkey out of itself.

* * *

¶ The United States gives notice that it will not permit the Nine Power Treaty to be discarded as a mere scrap of paper. Secretary of State Stimson, in a letter to Chairman Borah of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recites the sacrifices made by the United States in going into this treaty and its intention of standing by it. If the treaty is disregarded, then all other agreements entered into at the Washington conference fall to the ground. The note is impressive warning to Japan and all powers that the treaty must be respected and that Japan's action will not be countenanced in doing what it seems to be preparing to do—to evade the Nine Power Treaty.

* * *

¶ Japan makes revealing reply to the League of Nations. The note, in effect, would nullify the Nine Power Treaty and other agreements, to which China is a signatory, by the declaration that Japan cannot consider China as an "organized people." Tokyo receives immediately unfavorable reactions from Geneva, Washington, and London. Plainly the nations are not ready to have the country Japan is fighting eliminated from standing in the family of nations in any such way. But from Tokyo comes the interesting suggestion that perhaps Japan did not mean for its declaration to be taken literally, but was providing the nations with a new angle for friendly intervention. Maybe, says the suggestion, here is a loophole that will let Japan escape from the Shanghai mess, yet do that thing so dear to the Oriental—save the face.

* * *

¶ France sees the personal triumphing of M. André Tardieu. In his high moment at the famous London Naval Conference he was spilled out of power by a falling Cabinet at home. In his high moment at the Disarmament Conference he gets the same old spill in the same old way. But, presto! Falling Foreign Minister Tardieu rolls home from Geneva, and now—preëminent Premier Tardieu goes rolling back. And having merged air, army, and navy departments in his new Cabinet into one, he effects a saving that will let him agree cheerfully to reducing armaments' cost. M. Tardieu has ready risibles, and Geneva sees him laughing last—and best.

* * *

¶ Britain watches Premier MacDonald balancing on the tight rope of tariffs. The wheat-grower having got a quota law, the much larger stock-raiser demands free entry for the maize he feeds his cattle. Cabinet members threaten to resign unless the stockman's demand is met. So the Premier drops maize to avoid dropping members. But free maize trumps his best card in the coming trade game with Argentina and leaves his tariff revenues £1,000,000 short. The Premier does not win the day, but he saves it. He does what the good fighter often does—he takes on a hardship to crawl out of a crisis.

* * *

¶ The National Education Association's department of superintendence meets for an important session in Washington. Action is being planned against textbooks by states, an unlimited number of projects for the pupil in a year, too many holidays and outside interests to absorb the young learner's thought and time. The necessity for economy opens the way for pressing toward broad changes in the teaching of social studies. The net effort is to simplify education and to make it more alluring to the young. Wise educators are emphasizing a recent fundamental discovery—you can teach a boy a whole lot, but you can't learn him anything.

* * *

¶ The United States Supreme Court upholds Utah in prohibiting certain ads on billboards. The far-reaching decision makes distinction between billboards and newspapers and other ad mediums. The reader can turn away from them, but with the motorist things are different. How can he turn from a bit of reading that fills the whole bend in the road?

Woman Cuts Time On 550-Mile Flight

By the Associated Press

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 24

MRS. J. S. JENKINS of Charlottetown today completed a nonstop flight from Montreal to the Prince Edward Island capital and hung up a record for the distance. Piloting a Moth plane, and carrying a navigator as passenger, Mrs. Jenkins covered the 550 miles in four hours and eight minutes.

She flew north of Moosehead Lake, Maine, and north of Moncton and Fredericton. Mail plane schedules over the Charlottetown-Montreal route call for five hours, 30 minutes flying.

British Forced To Put Maize On Free List

Step Taken for Benefit of Stock Raisers in Compromise Move

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 24—The Government has escaped what might otherwise have meant disruption by the decision it has taken to add maize (corn) to the free list of the new 10 per cent tariff.

This concession to farmers was announced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons yesterday. It is intended to meet the loud outcry that has arisen among the Government's own supporters owing to the position in which British agriculture has found itself left by the tariffs as originally proposed.

Something was to be done for wheat growers by means of the quota, but live stock raisers whose business is far larger complained of being entirely forgotten. Not only had it been decided to leave imported meat without protection—any other course would have resulted in the resignation of all free trade members in the Cabinet—but maize, which is the stock raisers' chief feeding material here, was to be subjected to taxation.

Reduction in Revenue

The decision now taken to add maize to the free list by no means gets Mr. Ramsay MacDonald out of difficulty. Forty-four Conservatives voted against the Government in Commons yesterday on the motion demanding taxation of meat. The compromise, nevertheless, goes some way in this direction, the question being one of opposing advantages and disadvantages.

On one side exclusion of maize helps British farmers. On the other it deprives the Treasury of £1,000,000 of revenue. It also removes the chief weapon the Cabinet had hoped to reserve for use in the coming trade negotiations with Argentina, a country whose main imports to Britain are meat, wheat and maize, all of which are now to be exempted from taxataion.

Among other imports announced by Mr. Chamberlain as added to the free list are wool, waste, esparto, unwrought copper, mineral potasium, fertilizer salts, whale products from British floating factories and also manufactured fuel, platinum pearls and semi-precious stones.

Quota Bill Outlined

The text of the Government's long-awaited wheat quota bill was issued today. It taxes home flour millers and flour importers to an extent necessary to guarantee a minimum price of 10s. a hundredweight (112 pounds) to British farmers for all home-grown millable wheat up to a total crop of 27,000,000 hundredweights.

This arrangement begins with this year's harvest. The tax is to be raised and distributed through an official wheat commission with wide powers, acting in coöperation with an organization representing all flour millers and flour importers in Britain. In the event of a British wheat crop exceeding 27,000,000 cwts., the guaranteed price for farmers is reduced proportionately.

The tax upon flour millers and flour importers is to be sufficient to cover all administration charges, no burden to be placed upon the taxpayer. It is claimed in government circles "it will not increase the cost of a loaf by more than a halfpenny."

Tax Rate Goes Up In New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—New York City taxpayers face a two-point rise in the 1932 rate, or 2 cents on each $100 of assessed property valuation, according to Mr. Charles W. Berry, controller, who said yesterday that the city's basic tax rate would be $2.59.

The gain, which comes after assurances by Mayor James J. Walker last October that the 1932 tax rate would be four points lower than last year's, was chiefly due, the controller said, to the increase in the city's $631,366,297 budget and a lessened income in the city's general fund for the reduction of taxation.

These, he stated, had offset revenue increases, including a gain of $814,580,301 in assessed valuation; valuations on $700,0[illegible],000 worth of property formerly tax exempt under the emergency housing laws; $450,000,000 assessments on new buildings and an increase in assessed valuations for real estate, personal property and special franchises of more than $814,000,000.

GENEVA STARTS PRACTICAL SIDE OF ARMS PARLEY

Draft Convention Taken as Basis of Action on Limitation

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 24—Accepting by virtual unanimity the draft convention of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission as the framework of its labors, the General Disarmament Conference today averted what all had forecast would be a bitter clash of national policies, and got away to a flying start upon the practical phase of its work.

The News

The general debate having been concluded, the Conference met in general committee, composed of the heads of all delegations, in a setting of premonitory tension. M. André Tardieu had just arrived from Paris, breathless from government making, and all assumed he intended vigorously to resist Germany's drastic disarmament proposals; Sir John Simon came post haste from Britain, and the stage was set for the first contest of the Conference.

Its Setting

Striking unanimity alone was manifest, with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff in a minority of one urging that the proposals of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for total disarmament must be discussed before the draft convention was adopted. Germany, Turkey, the United States and others accepted the draft convention with their own proposals taken as amendments. By this notable manifestation of concord the Conference continues the atmosphere of constructive coöperation already shown in preliminary speeches, and gives the strongest possible augury for the success of its future labors.

Its Significance

The proceedings began with the president, Mr. Arthur Henderson of Britain, announcing the general committee's task was to coördinate all the different drafts and proposals by which the 60-odd nations propose to deal with armaments. Then the president appointed Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czech Foreign Minister, as rapporteur to the satisfaction of a vast majority of the conference. This done, the conference faced what critics had insisted

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Prehistoric Ruins To Be Submerged By Hoover Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — Prehistoric Indian ruins near here which are believed to form an important link in the anthropological history of North America are menaced by the construction of Hoover Dam, it was learned recently from Mr. Frederick W. Hodge, director of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

The ruins are strung for a distance of several miles along the banks of the Virgin River, the valley of which is to be inundated by the lake which will form behind Hoover Dam. For that reason, excavation within a comparatively short time is necessary unless the ruins are to be permanently flooded and lost to archæologists, Mr. Hodge says. No funds are now available for carrying on this work.

Whoever the people who lived in Virgin Valley were, they are believed to have been very ancient and are of interest to archæology. From the records they carelessly left behind them, it is expected that causes for the westward migration of aboriginal tribes might be discovered. The Virgin Valley Indians developed a culture comparable to that of the Pueblo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, Mr. Hodge said.

Within a short distance from the Virgin Valley is Gypsum Cave, in which human records believed to be of great antiquity—perhaps made by men who existed contemporaneously with prehistoric animals—have been discovered. Gypsum Cave, however, is not menaced by the rise of waters which is expected to follow the damming of the Colorado River. It is slightly above the high water mark, according to surveys.

VERA CRUZ TO ACQUIRE STREET RAIL SYSTEM

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Feb. 24 (By U. P.)—The Vera Cruz street car system, owned and operated by the Electric Power Company, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Corporation of New York, is to be given to the State Government by the company in payment of taxes owed by the concern, it was announced Sunday. Street car service was suspended Nov. 9, 1931, because of labor and other difficulties.

State officials announced that service would soon be resumed by a coöperative organization which is to purchase the equipment. Street cars and other equipment at Tampico and several tons of rails at Villa del Mar and Almacenes will be donated to the coöperative concern by the Electric Power Company.

WORK SCHEDULE LENGTHENED

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Administration of President Justo today lengthened the six-hour work day of Government employees to seven hours, for economy.

Teaching Methods Improved By Need for School Economy

Changes in Social Study Systems Noted at Convention of National Education Association's Department of Superintendence

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — The present status of the nation's pocketbook is responsible for certain economies in the schools which educators want to check, but also it is hastening changes in the teaching of social studies which will afford better training for the youth of America.

This is the outstanding conclusion of the delegates at the sixty-second convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in session here, and it is the primary fact before the members of the resolutions committee who have been intrusted with drafting a platform to be adopted by the convention.

The situation calls for national leadership, a great many of the educators believe, and it is presumed that the committee will take steps to put both the National Education Association and the department of superintendence in a stronger position to gather and dispense information on the trends of administrative procedure and to be of national service in the school field.

Definite adjustment of the curricula with regard to the social studies undoubtedly will be recommended, and it is certain that the admonitions of the speakers at this convention will be heeded, so that there will be a declaration of freedom for the schools.

True patriotism is not served by ignorance and refusal to face facts and problems, in the opinion of members of the resolution committee, and they are firmly of the belief that instruction in history and other social studies should present impartially the chief factors operating both in domestic and world affairs and in producing problems of peace and war. The platform being drafted for the convention probably will include some statement to the effect that only an enlightened public opinion based upon accurate information with full and free discussion can give national security.

Reaffirmation of belief in the Eighteenth Amendment and "the habits of life and conduct which it is intended to inculcate" undoubtedly will be included together with the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

FARLEY OUSTED AS SHERIFF BY GOV. ROOSEVELT

Tammany Man Failed to Account for Deposits in Excess of Salary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24—Thomas M. Farley, Tammany Sheriff of New York County and long a leader in the New York City Democratic organization, was removed from office today by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Governor based his action solely on Sheriff Farley's inability to give a satisfactory explanation in the public hearing before him last week of funds he had accumulated in a "wonderful tin box" since 1925, finding that the Sheriff had "not complied with the spirit of the letter of the rule which should guide public officers."

The Governor reiterated the ruling made by him at the hearing last week, when Mr. Farley was unable to account for $250,000 of the money accumulated by him, that it became "a positive public duty to the community on the part of officials whose acts are under investigation, to give a reasonable or credible explanation of the sources of the deposits, or the source which enables them to maintain a scale of living beyond the amount of their salary."

The Governor's decision comes eight weeks after Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for the Hoftstadter joint legislative committee, filed 12 charges alleging the sheriff as unfit to hold public office.

Reviewing the evidence in the case, Governor Roosevelt said he did not find cause sufficient for removal on the other counts presented.

Elaborating his ruling that "a public official owes a public duty to the community to give a reasonable explanation of the source of large sums of money deposited by him in his bank account in addition to his official income," the Governor's statement continues:

"Public office should aspire private financial integrity. The stewardship of public office is a serious and sacred trust. They are so close to the need for private gain that in a sense not at all true of the private citizen their personal possessions are invested with a public importance in the event that their stewardship is questioned."

It is the obligation of public officials, he holds, to recognize this fact, "not reluctantly or with resistance, but freely."

Farley now faces trial for grand larceny, the proceedings for which are set for Feb. 26. He and his predecessor in the sheriff's office, Charles W. Culkin, likewise a Tammany district leader, were indicted on a charge of pocketing interest that accrued to funds intrusted to their custody pending the outcome of litigation—a point on which the Governor left decision to the courts.

Committee Urges Navy Be Enlarged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee reported to the Senate today that enactment of legislation to build the navy to the full strength allowed by the London Treaty "will have a stabilizing effect on world affairs." The committee's favorable report on the bill to bring the navy up to treaty strength was submitted by Senator Frederick Hale (R.) of Maine, author of the measure, and chairman of the committee.

"We believe," it said, "it is imperative that the United States authorize a building program at this time, and thus give notice to the world that we intend to maintain the ratios established by the Washington and London treaties."

The report said testimony before the committe showed "that our navy is rapidly becoming a navy of obsolete ships, and will in the near future be entirely inadequate properly to protect our country, our foreign trade, our foreign possessions and our citizens at home and abroad."

NEW YORK DRYS PRAISE HOOVER FOR FIRM STAND

Anti-Saloon League Asks Enactment of State Enforcement Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Praising the "firm and constant leadership" of President Hoover for his adherence to his preëlection pledges to support prohibition, the New York Anti-Saloon League reiterated its demand for a state prohibition enforcement act in a resolution adopted at its annual meeting here yesterday.

Mr. Fred A. Victor was reëlected superintendent of the state organization, following a vote of commendation for his "capable and courageous work," and Dr. F. W. Seward, of Goshen, president.

"With deep satisfaction," the resolution states, "we hail the firm and constant leadership of our President, Herbert Hoover, who, though misrepresented and maligned, holds true to his office and to his preelection pledges."

Calling upon the state legislators for favorable consideration of enforcement bills now pending, the resolution continues:

"Just now 32,000 peace officers in this State, necessarily doing little in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, need the authorization and support of a state enforcement law, making available the entire enforcement machinery of the State."

It urges united action by reform organizations, "both for observance and for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," and appeals for citizen support in the league's legislative and educational program. A league delegation is in Albany today attending the legislative committee hearing on the enforcement bill sponsored by Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks (R.) of Broome, which, with modifications, is modeled after the repealed Mullan-Gage Act.

While the league trustees do not go into the question of candidates and platforms, the meeting served to inaugurate the drive against anti-prohibition forces in the fall elections, setting up a campaign committee under Mr. Victor's direction to marshal dry strength against wet candidacies and wet party pronouncements.

"The Anti-Saloon League's campaign committee will oppose every wet candidate and seek to elect dry candidates in every district in the State," Mr. Victor declared.

Home Loan Banks Cause Discussion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The proposed system of home loan banks was alternately called a measure that would liquidate frozen realty assets in banks and one which would bring a huge governmental fund into competition with private resources in testimony today before a Senate committee.

Mr. Stillman F. Westbrook of Hartford, Conn., a vice-president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, told the Senate Banking Committee the bill was necessary as an emergency measure and unsound and dangerous as a permanent step.

Mr. Philip Lieber of Shreveport, La., vice-president of the United States Building and Loan League, testified that real estate finance needs a credit and reserve system similar to the Federal Reserve.

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight 3
Fashions and Dressmaking 5
The Home Forum 7
"With all diligence"
News of Freemasonry 11
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

BRITISH LABOR URGES ACTION AGAINST JAPAN

Withdrawal of Powers' Envoys Is Called Surest Way to Peace

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 24—A unanimous threat by all nations of the world to withdraw their diplomatic representatives from Tokyo is urged in a manifesto published here today by the British Labor movement, as the best means of persuading Japan that war against China must cease. The signatories "trust that withdrawal will not be necessary."

But if the Japanese Government, "in defiance of the world's public opinion, continues the war," then the British Government should "propose to support the Assembly of the League in whatever coöperative and graduated measures of financial economic constraint may be necessary—in association with the United States and members of the League—to restore peace."

If the nations of the world take no action to uphold the League Covenant, "they will thereby destroy this collective system of world law; they will be unable to appeal for its aid in one part of the world if they allow it to be defied in another; they will leave armed force as the determining factor in Asia and elsewhere; they will gravely increase the existing sense of international insecurity; they will shatter all hopes for the reduction of armaments in the West, as well as in the East.

"Other wars," the manifesto adds, "will then become inevitable." Progressive application of Article 16 of the League Covenant, which Labor leaders urge, is also strongly advocated by the League of Nations Union here. It is, however, pointed out by others that the Covenant itself makes no provision for partial employment of Article 16. It prescribes the whole article or nothing. This would involve severance at one and the same time of all relations—trade and financial, as well as diplomatic; prohibition of all intercourse between the offender and nationals of any country, whether a member of the League or not, and recommendation by the League Council to the governments concerned "what effective military, naval and air force members of the League shall severally contribute to an armed force, to be used to protect the Covenant of the League."

Indeed, some think that Article 16 is so drastic that it defeats its own ends. The British Government is apparently not inclined to go to such lengths. Rather is there a growing disposition in Downing Street to wait and see how the situation develops.

Bills on Gambling Are Rejected By Legal Committee

Leave to withdraw was voted today on all gambling bills before the Massachusetts Legislature at an executive session of the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. There were three dissenters.

The committee report follows an ardent campaign by sporting interests whose attention centered on House Bill No. 788, a bill to legalize parimutuel betting at race tracks within the Commonwealth. The bill was sponsored by Mr. Bayard Tuckerman Jr., North Shore horseman, and formerly a state representative, and others.

An equally ardent campaign to block the passage of these gambling bills, was launched at the hearing in which Mr. Tuckerman and a group of prominent sportsmen argued their case a few days ago. In addition to organized church and reform groups, and private citizens, the Massachusetts State Grange went on record as opposed to the proposed measures, which sponsors were attempting to pass under the guise of aiding agricultural extension and old-age assistance funds.

Anticipating still further activities from proponents of the racing bill, the executive committee of the State Grange is making plans to carry on its opposition through representatives in the Legislature when the report reaches the House, it was learned today. The Grange committee, on behalf of its 50,000 members in Massachusetts, refutes the argument advanced by sponsors of the race track gambling bill that agricultural interests, including state fairs, will profit by revenues accruing from state assessments on betting on the horses.

U. S. STANDS FIRM BY ITS OPEN DOOR POLICY IN CHINA

Leader at Shanghai Says No Offensive Is Contemplated

CHINESE POLICY ONLY TO DEFEND

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24—Definite assurances that he will not attack the Japanese near the foreign Settlement because he does not desire foreign complications, were given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor during an interview with Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the Chinese forces in the Shanghai area, in his headquarters behind the Chinese lines yesterday

While Japanese observation airplanes circled overhead amid Chinese anti-aircraft fire, the general calmly explained his position.

"The Japanese military," he said, "found our defenses impregnable with their present forces, and suspended the offensive on Feb. 22, pending the arrival of reinforcements. Now is my best time to launch an attack, but I do not intend to do so because my shellfire inevitably would involve the Settlement."

General Tsai, who is a fine type of Chinese professional soldier, and has been serving in the army since the age of 18, has 20 Cantonese who have been educated in the United States and Europe on his staff who keep him in close touch with international affairs.

Continue Defensive

The Monitor representative found him conferring with Dr. H. H. Kung, member of the State Council, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, who was assuring him of the Government's support. General Tsai spoke rapidly and concisely in Chinese. "Our army consistently from the beginning has acted on the defensive," he said, "and intends to continue to do so. If Japan sends its entire army, we intend still to resist as long as possible in defense of our own territory.

"Chinese whole-heartedly support me," he went on. "Some urge me to attack, but I am determined to maintain my original policy of self-defense only, which the Government statement has outlined."

An elaborate system of dugouts and trenches, extending for miles, has supported the General's contention that the Japanese Army would discover an advance very difficult, despite its reinforcements. The Chinese soldiers appeared very cheerful and determined, but the civilians, alarmed by the prospect of a resumption of air raids, are evacuating and abandoning their homes.

The Monitor representative chatted with the soldiers of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's eighty-seventh division, who are intrenched alongside the Nineteenth Army. Although hardly able to speak each other's language, the Cantonese and Northerners appeared very friendly.

Since the Chinese are scattered widely behind extensive barbed-wire in their dugout system aerial artillery bombardments have been comparatively ineffective, although General Tsai stated that he had lost 1700 men in the last four days.

But the principal burden of this aerial artillery warfare is placed on the civilians, whose rights the Japanese have ignored, whose homes have been burned, and who have suffered 5500 fatalities since Jan. 28."

Long Fighting Expected

This visit to the Chinese lines emphasized the foreign military observers' belief that military operations are likely to be long drawn out because of the stubborn defense. Meanwhile Shanghai business men, Chinese and foreign, are facing most difficult conditions through the complete stoppage of trade during the last month, which will be more acute unless military operations are liquidated soon.

The flow of trade through Shanghai to the interior provinces has almost entirely stopped. Native banks are unable to handle credits for arriving goods, so that concerns lacking large capital face bankruptcy. Shipping lines, importers, and even retailers, declare reductions of 50 to 70 per cent in their normal business. While traders anticipate a boom following cessation of warfare, this is little comfort to the smaller traders.

Meanwhile the Japanese high command is marking time, awaiting

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Stimson Letter to Borah Takes Strong Stand on Eastern Situation

9-POWER TREATY TO BE MAINTAINED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — The State Department served notice today in a letter to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that it would not permit the Pacific Nine Power Treaty to be made a scrap of paper. The letter—in which the historic American "open door policy" in China is redefined—follows on the heels of the Japanese declaration that it cannot regard China as an "organized people."

Though the Japanese note to the League of Nations is not specifically mentioned, it was made clear that the United States statement is evoked by the declaration of Tokyo, which is considered here to have the most far-reaching consequences. If the Nine Power Treaty is to be disregarded, the State Department declares, then all the other "treaties and agreements entered into at the Washington Conference by the various powers concerned, all of which were interrelated and interdependent," fall to the ground.

In unmistakable terms the State Department, in a momentous warning, declares that the "willingness of the American Government to surrender its then commanding lead in battleship construction and to leave its positions at Guam and in the Philippines without further fortification was predicated upon, among other things, the self-denying covenants contained in the Nine Power Treaty, which assured the nations of the world not only of equal opportunity for their Eastern trade, but also against the military aggrandizement of any other power at the expense of China."

In this thinly veiled warning, the United States serves notice not only on Japan but on the other nations signatory to the Nine-Power pact that the potentialities of new battleship construction and a drive for fortifications in the Pacific will be the logical sequel to abrogation of the pact.

Speaking of the Shanghai situation in its relation to the Nine-Power and Kellogg pacts, the department declares that a "situation has developed which cannot, under any circumstances, be reconciled with the obligations of the covenants of these two treaties."

In conclusion, the department points out that on Jan. 7 it notified Japan and China that it would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement entered into in violation of these treaties. It adds: "If a simillar decision should be reached and a similar position taken by the other governments of the world, a caveat will be placed upon such action, which, we believe, will effectively bar the legality hereafter of any title or right sought to be obtained by pressure or treaty violation, and which, as has been shown by history in the past, will eventually lead to the restoration to China of rights and titles of which she may have been deprived."

Text of Letter

Mr. Stimson's letter reads as follows:

"My Dear Senator Borah:

"You have asked my opinion whether, as has been sometimes recently suggested, present conditions in China have in any way indicated that the so-called Nine Power Treaty has become inapplicable or ineffective, or rightly in need of modification, and if so, what I considered should be the policy of this Government.

"This treaty, as you of course know, forms the legal basis upon which now rests the 'open door' policy toward China. That policy, enunciated by John Hay in 1899, brought to an end the struggle among various powers for so-called spheres of interest in China which was threatening the dismemberment of that empire.

"To accomplish this, Mr. Hay invoked two principles (1) equality of commercial opportunity among all nations in dealing with China, and (2) as necessary to that equality the preservation of China's territorial and administrative integrity.

"These principles were not new in the foreign policy of America. They had been the principles upon which it rested in its dealings with other nations for many years. In the case of China they were invoked to save a situation which not only threatened the future development and sovereignty of that great Asiatic people, but also threatened to create dangerous and constantly increasing rivalries between the other nations of the world.

Hay Originates Policy

"War had already taken place between Japan and China. At the close of that war three other nations intervened to prevent Japan from obtaining some of the results of that war claimed by her. Other nations sought and had obtained spheres of interest.

"Partly as a result of these actions, a serious uprising had broken out in China which endangered the legations of all of the powers at Peking. While the attack on those legations was in progress, Mr. Hay made an announcement in respect to this policy as the principle upon which the powers should act in the settlement of the rebellion. He said:

"'The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Music of Primitive South Africans Searched for Grand Opera in Bantu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Grand opera in Bantu will soon be produced in South Africa, if the aspirations of Mr. Mark Radebe, the Bantu composer, are attained.

Mr. Radebe, who for many years has been working to rid indigenous native music of European influence, and has himself composed a great deal, is now writing an opera which, when completed, will portray the development of the Bantu from the former tribal days to modern times.

Without any assistance, Mr. Radebe is doing research work among Zulus, and has directed his attention particularly to the district of Mpofana, in Natal, which is about the only portion in South Africa where unbelievable primitiveness is extant. Both Basutoland and Bechuanaland (not the Protectorate) provide great fields as well for research, and plenty of material is waiting to be developed.

Jealous of the traditional airs and tribal songs of the native, Mr. Radebe is aiming to preserve them for future generations—a difficult task, as he readily admits, owing to the influence of western jazz music. At times he despairs of ever hoping to succeed when disconcerting European traces are found in the music of what are regarded as the absolutely raw native.

The example that he gives of this is the group of Tchipinga men who came to Johannesburg from the furthermost wilds of Rhodesia to record for the gramophone. Their "pure pagan" music was found to contain reminiscences of the "Blue Bells of Scotland" and the "Song of the Volga Boatmen."

CHINA CALLED AGGRESSOR IN JAPANESE NOTE

Reply to League Appeal Says War Operations Are Defense Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The Japanese Government reiterates its position that the Chinese are not an "organized people" and so cannot be treated as such, in its lengthy reply to the appeal addressed to Tokyo on Feb. 16 by 12 members of the League of Nations Council. The following is a copy of the statement contained in a note to M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, president of the League Council, issued by the Consulate-General of Japan in New York:

"1. The Japanese Government cannot understand why the appeal of the 12 powers should be addressed to Japan, as though she were able by the exercise of some unspecified act of forbearance, immediately to bring about a cessation of the alarming situation at Shanghai. It is to the Chinese, as the attacking party, to whom the appeal might be effectively made. At the very least it is impossible to see why it should be made to Japan alone. It does not appear to be suggested that Japan was wrong in resisting the attack made on her marines. And unless that is assumed, why is she called upon to discontinue that resistance?

"2. If the note had any positive suggestion to offer, such as the establishment of a 'safety zone' adjoining Shanghai, with a view to an effective separation of the Chinese from the Japanese forces, or indeed any other guarantee for cessation of the conflict, the appeal would be intelligible. But no such suggestion is made.

"The Japanese forces are expected to lay down their arms, or to withdraw to Japan and to allow the Chinese troops to occupy the International Settlement, for that would be the inevitable result. If it is said that the Chinese would be afraid to put themselves thus definitely in the wrong, the answer is that they already have done so twice; moreover, a storm of Shanghai could always be attributed to irresponsible soldiery.

Charges China With Aggression

"3. Strong exception must be taken to the assumption that China is willing to resort only to peaceful measures for a solution of the dispute, while Japan is not so disposed. China may undoubtedly formally declare her willingness to take none but peaceful measures; but deeds speak louder than words. There is no possible reason why the aggressive measures of China should be condoned because of her pacific declarations, while the defensive measures of Japan are branded as hostile. While Japan is daily sustaining losses of life and treasure through Chinese military attacks, it is distinctly surprising to be told that China is willing to settle all disputes by peaceful means.

"The Japanese Government do not understand the observation that Japan has not found it possible to have recourse unreservedly to methods of pacific settlement provided for in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Japan has participated unreservedly in the process of settlement provided in the Covenant. It surely cannot be supposed that these methods exclude interim measures of self-defense, which are interdicted by no resolution of the League, or that these methods compel her to accept a departure from their own express provisions, in the shape of a majority decision. It is a universally accepted axiom that all treaties of pacific settlement leave unimpaired the right of legitimate self-defense.

Denies Breaking Covenant

"The gravamen of the regret appears rather to be that Japan has not unreservedly put herself in the hands of her colleagues: and this with great respect she was legally and morally entitled to decline to do. Legally because she was under no promise to do otherwise. Morally because, although reposing the greatest confidence in their judgment and good will, she believes that she is naturally and necessarily in a far better position to appreciate the facts than any distant power can possibly be.

"4. The appeal invokes Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The measures of Japan, strictly defensive, do not infringe upon the provisions of that Article. That they do not do so is illustrated by the fact that neither when strong reinforcements were dispatched by other powers five years ago to defend Shanghai, nor when American and British forces bombarded Nanking, nor on various other occasions which will readily be recalled, was any question raised by any power concerning this provision of the Covenant. It is a very proper provision, but it does not exclude self-defense, nor does it make China a 'chartered libertine,' free to attack other countries without their having any right to repel the attack.

"5. As Japan does not, any more than was contemplated on those occasions, contemplate any attack on the territorial integrity or independence of a member of the League of Nations, it is superfluous to say that the bearing of the observation that attacks of such a character made in defiance of Article 10 of the Covenant cannot be recognized as valid and effective, is totally obscure to the Japanese Government. They take this occasion of once more firmly and emphatically declaring that Japan entertains no territorial or political ambitions whatsoever in China.

Alludes to Nine-Power Pact

"6. The Japanese Government is also unable to suppose that the duty of justice and moderation toward China is one which flows from the 'Nine-Power' Treaty of Washington. The duty of justice and moderation toward all powers is entirely independent of the treaty and it is most willingly and gladly accepted by Japan, which is equally appreciative of the justice and moderation shown to herself by others. Japan is fully prepared to stand by all her obligations under the 'Nine-Power' Treaty but it is conceived that it would be inconvenient and improper to enter upon a discussion of its terms with powers other than those who are parties to that engagement and in the absence of some who are parties.

"7. Finally, it must be emphasized that the Japanese Government does not and cannot consider that China is an 'organized people' within the meaning of the League of Nations Covenant. China has, it is true, been treated in the past by common consent as if the expression connoted an organized people. But fictions cannot last forever nor can they be tolerated when they become grave sources of practical danger. The time has inevitably come when realities, rather than fictions, must be reckoned with. The general desire to see China happy, prosperous and united, has led the world to treat her as united in a way in which, in sober fact, she was not. Its population is not organized except in patches. If Japan had no interest there, it might be possible to go on indefinitely respecting the fiction that the region is occupied by an 'organized people.'

'Chaos' in China

"Japan, however, has enormous interests there. It is impossible any longer to treat the chaos in China as if it were order. The authorities which subsist in various parts of China derive their title simply from the fact that they do exercise control within limited areas. But they can have no title to extend their control beyond them. This anamalous state of things cannot but profoundly modify the application to Chinese affairs of the Covenant of the League. Instead of a single organized people, we have there various rudimentary nuclei of organization.

"The Japanese Government does not pretend that it is easy to work out the implications and consequences of this situation. It is not easy, but it is necessary. We must face the facts, and the fundamental fact is that there is no unified control in China and no authority which is entitled to claim entire control in China.

"8. The considerations have now been stated in short compass which this government desires to adduce in answer to the appeal to them, an appeal of which they keenly feel the generosity and lofty humanity. It has been shown that the powers, in appealing to Japan, are forcing an open door, and that it is the aggressive Chinese forces to whom the appeal should be addressed. It has been suggested that to be really useful and practical the appeal should comprise some specific plan, such as the creation of "safety-zone."

"The charge has been rebutted that Japan is less disposed than China to settle matters by peaceful means. Lastly it has been shown that China cannot be dealt with on any other footing than that of fact and reality, and that the fact is that China does not constitute an "organized people." It remains for the Japanese Government to repeat its deep sense of the high purpose and philanthropic energy which have actuated the powers in taking this unusual step.

"It is their sincere belief that on reflection, those powers will come to coincide with the views now advanced, and it is earnestly hoped that they will not relax their utmost efforts to induce the Chinese to refrain from aggressive acts, such as those which have precipitated the armed conflicts of the past five months. Japan altogether repudiates the stigma which is attempted in some quarters to be attached to her, of favoring and desiring war. Her people yield to none in their detestation of war and its inevitable horrors. If the efforts of the 12 powers should succeed in bringing about a pacific attitude on the part of China, nowhere will a more sincere delight be felt than in Japan."

China Proposes Only to Defend

(Continued from Page 1)

reinforcements, using artillery and aerial bombers in an attempt to prepare for large-scale infantry advances after the reinforcements arrive.

The Japanese business community shows losses second only to those of the Chinese and are impatiently demanding prompt military settlement. There is increasing evidence that the Japanese realize that the military made a monumental blunder at Shanghai from which extrication will be very difficult.

Japan Denies League's Right to Send Appeal From Section of Council

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 23—As a result of a week's careful consideration of the Tokyo reply to the recent note from the League Council, Japan today is making a supreme effort to convince the world that the operations at Shanghai are not a menace to world peace and do not violate international agreements. After refuting the accusations stated to be implied in the League's appeal to the Government, it emphasizes that it is unable to consider China an "organized people" within the meaning of the League Covenant and asserts that the Nanking Government's present international standing is a fictitious condition, which Japan's wide interests in China make it impossible to tolerate when it becomes a source of danger. Therefore the application of the League Covenant is necessarily modified profoundly. Though not pretending that it is easy to work out the implications, Japan holds that it is essential to face the facts.

A statement which has been sent for publication in Geneva, Washington, London, Paris and Shanghai, and an accompanying note to be presented to M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, president of the League Council, in which Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister, politely deprecates the growth of the practice of substituting discussions of part of the Council for the whole Council, and therefore declines to recognize the League's appeal as compatible with the League procedure.

Mr. Kaju Mori, an influential member of the Seiyukai, is understood to be sponsoring a coalition Cabinet, following the course of the former Home Minister, Mr. Kenzo Adachi, prior to the wrecking of the Wakatsuki Cabinet.

Revolt in Manchuria

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Feb. 23 (AP)—A Japanese brigade under Maj. Gen. Seiki Mural left Liaoyang today for Harbin on reports that a serious situation existed near Imienpo, where a Chinese revolt against the new Manchurian state broke out yesterday.

Heilungkiang's Governor

TSITSIHAR, Manchuria, Feb. 23 (AP)—Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Chinese general who defended Tsitsihar against the Japanese early in the Manchurian campaign, came back today from Mukden, where he participated in the formation of the new independent Manchurian state, and was formally inaugurated as Governor of Heilungkiang Province.

New York Senate Gets Banking Bill With Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24—The Cheney bill setting up a banking board of nine members, including the superintendent of banks, was before the Senate today after passage in the Assembly by a vote of 93 to 2 last night. Concurrence was expected without delay.

The bill has several amendments designed to meet objections by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and which have the approval of both the Governor and the committee. Senator Nelson W. Cheney (R.) of Eden, chairman of the Legislative Banking Committee, said the changes effected no material alteration in the original purpose of the measure.

As in the original bill, the Governor is vested with power to name all eight members of the board regardless of whom the various banking groups might suggest. By amendment, however, the Governor is not required to include four active bankers, provided four of the appointees are men with banking experience. Likewise as amended, a vote of six rather than five board members is requisite to exercise the powers of the board and the superintendent of banks is given veto power in the issuance of bank charters.

The vote on the bill cut across party lines, three Republicans joining with 49 opposing Democrats. The chief criticism was of banker favor of the bill because, it was declared, of the scope it gave them to regulate themselves.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John Andrew Jr., Newton, Mass.
Marvin B. Perry Jr., Newton, Mass.
Jack Perry, Newton, Mass.
Robert Davenport, Newton, Mass.
Bruce George Jr., Newton, Mass.
Jack Bentley Jr., Newton, Mass.
Warren Linnell, Waltham, Mass.
Raymond Linnell Jr., Waltham, Mass.
Eliot B. Anderson, Waltham, Mass.
Wendell D. Slayton, Waltham, Mass.
William H. Slayton Jr., Waltham, Mass.
William Call, Waltham, Mass.
Stewart Otto, Newton, Mass.
John Cody, Newton, Mass.
Robert R. Meredith, Newton, Mass.
Stuart Peterson, Auburndale, Mass.
Harold H. Haffey Jr., Auburndale, Mass.
Walter Pearson, Newton, Mass.
William Wiles, Newton, Mass.
Mrs. D. C. Davis, New York, N. Y.
O. Edward Smith, Jersey City, N. J.
John F. Marshman, Detroit, Mich.
M. S. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. M. M. Campbell, North Sydney, N. S.
Mrs Grace E. Petersen, Dorchester, Mass.
John Johnson, South Lincoln, Mass.
Richard Rice, Newtonville, Mass.
Marjorie Bruckner, Watertown, Mass.
Eleanor Bruckner, Watertown, Mass.

PEACE PARK BILL MOVES UP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A bill to link Glacier National Park with Waterton Park, across the Canadian border, in an international peace park was reported favorably yesterday by the House Public Lands Committee.

U. S. TO STAND FIRM BY POLICY OF OPEN DOOR

(Continued from Page 1)

solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.'

"He was successful in obtaining the assent of the other powers to the policy thus announced.

British Support Given

"In taking these steps, Mr. Hay acted with the cordial support of the British Government. In responding to Mr. Hay's announcement, above set forth, Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, expressed himself 'most emphatically as concurring in the policy of the United States.'

"For 20 years thereafter the open door policy rested upon the informal commitments thus made by the various powers. But in the winter of 1921 to 1922, at a conference participated in by all of the principal powers which had interests in the Pacific, the policy was crystallized into the so-called Nine Power Treaty, which gave definition and precision to the principles upon which the policy rested. In the first article of that treaty, the contracting powers, other than China, agreed

"1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"2. To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

"3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

"4. To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

Covenant of Self-Denial

"This treaty thus represents a carefully developed and matured international policy intended, on the one hand, to assure to all of the contracting parties their rights and interests in, and with regard to, China, and on the other hand, to assure to the people of China the fullest opportunity to develop without molestation their sovereignty and independence according to the modern and enlightened standards believed to obtain among the peoples of this earth.

"At the time this treaty was signed, it was known that China was engaged in an attempt to develop the free institutions of a self-governing republic after her recent revolution from an autocratic form of government; that she would require many years of both economic and political effort to that end; and that her progress would necessarily be slow.

"The treaty was thus a covenant of self-denial among the signatory powers in deliberate renunciation of any policy of aggression which might tend to interfere with that development.

"It was believed—and the whole history of that development of the open door policy reveals that faith—that only by such a process, under the protection of such an agreement, could the fullest interests, not only of China but of all nations which have intercourse with her, best be served.

"In its report to the President announcing this treaty, the American delegation, headed by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, said:

"'It is believed that through this treaty the open door in China has at last been made a fact.'

"During the course of the discussions which resulted in the treaty, the chairman of the British delegation, Lord Balfour, had stated that:

Spheres of Influence Decried

"'The British Empire delegation understood that there was no representative of any power around the table who thought that the old practice of spheres of interest was either advocated by any government or would be tolerable to this conference. So far as the British Government was concerned, it had, in the most formal manner, publicly announced that it regarded this practice as utterly inappropriate to the existing situation.'

"At the same time, the representative of Japan, Baron Shidehara, announced the position of his Government as follows:

"'No one denies to China her sacred right to govern herself. No one stands in the way of China to work out her own great national destiny.'

"The treaty was originally executed by the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. Subsequently it was also executed by Norway, Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark and Mexico. Germany has signed it but her Parliament has not yet ratified it.

Treaties Interrelated

"It must be remembered also that this treaty was one of several treaties and agreements entered into at the Washington conference by the various powers concerned, all of which were interrelated and interdependent.

"No one of these treaties can be disregarded without disturbing the general understanding and equilibrium which were intended to be accomplished and effected by the group of agreements arrived at in their entirety.

"The Washington conference was essentially a disarmament conference, aimed to promote the possibility of peace in the world, not only through the cessation of competition in naval armament, but also by the solution of various other disturbing problems which threatened the peace of the world, particularly in the Far East. These problems were all interrelated.

"The willingness of the American Government to surrender its then commanding lead in battleship construction and to leave its positions at Guam and in the Philippines without further fortification, was predicated upon, among other things, the self-denying covenants contained in the Nine Power Treaty, which assured the nations of the world not only of equal opportunity for their eastern trade, but also against the military aggrandizement of any other power at the expense of China.

Kellogg Pact Cited

"One cannot discuss the possibility of modifying or abrogating those provisions of the Nine Power Treaty without considering at the same time the other promises upon which they were really dependent.

"Six years later the policy of self-denial against aggression by a stronger against a weaker power, upon which the Nine-Power Treaty had been based, received a powerful reinforcement by the execution by substantially all the nations of the world of the Pact of Paris, the so-called Kellogg-Briand pact.

"These two treaties represent independent but harmonious steps taken for the purpose of aligning the conscience and public opinion of the world in favor of a system of orderly development by the law of nations including the settlement of all controversies by methods of justice and peace instead of by arbitrary force. The program for the protection of China from outside aggression is an essential part of any such development. The signatories and adherents of the Nine Power Treaty rightly feel that the orderly and peaceful development of the 400,000,000 people inhabiting China was necessary to the peaceful welfare of the entire world and that no program for the welfare of the world as a whole could afford to neglect the welfare and protection of China.

"The recent events which have taken place in China, especially the hostilities which, having been begun in Manchuria, have latterly been extended to Shanghai, far from indicating the advisability of any modification of the treaties we have been discussing, have tended to bring home the vital importance of the faithful observance of the covenants therein to all of the nations interested in the Far East.

Eastern Events Deplored

"It is not necessary in that connection to inquire into the causes of the controversy or attempt to apportion the blame between the two nations which are unhappily involved; for regardless of cause or responsibility, it is clear beyond peradventure that a situation has developed which cannot, under any circumstances, be reconciled with the obligations of the covenants of these two treaties, and that if the treaties had been faithfully observed, such a situation could not have arisen.

"The signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand pact who are not parties to that conflict are not likely to see any reason for modifying the terms of those treaties. To them the real value of the faithful performance of the treaties has been brought sharply home by the perils and losses to which their nations have been subjected in Shanghai.

"That is the view of this Government. We see no reason for abandoning the enlightened principles which are embodied in these treaties. We believe that this situation would have been avoided had these covenants been faithfully observed, and no evidence has come to us to indicate that a due compliance with them would have interfered with the adequate protection of the legitimate rights in China of the signatories of those treaties and their nationals.

Note to Japan

"On Jan. 7, last, upon the instruction of the President, the Government formally notified Japan and China that it would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement entered into by those governments in violation of the covenants of these treaties, which affected the rights of our Government or its citizens in China.

"If a similar decision should be reached and a similar position taken by the other governments of the world, a caveat will be placed upon such action which, we believe, will effectively bar the legality hereafter of any title or right sought to be obtained by pressure or treaty violation, and which, as has been shown by history in the past, will eventually lead to the restoration to China of rights and titles of which she may have been deprived.

"In the past our Government, as one of the leading powers of the Pacific Ocean, has rested its policy upon an abiding faith in the future of the people in China and upon the ultimate success in dealing with them of the principles of fair play, patience, and mutual good will. We appreciate the immensity of the task which lies before her statesmen in the development of her country and its Government.

"The delays in her progress, the instability of her attempts to secure a responsible government, were foreseen by Messrs. Hay and Hughes and their contemporaries and were the very obstacles which the policy of the open door was designed to meet.

"We concur with those statesmen, representing all the nations in the Washington conference who decided that China was entitled to the time necessary to accomplish her development. We are prepared to make that our policy for the future.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Henry L. Stimson."

Police Radio Test In New York Gives Efficiency Proof

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 24—Mayor James J. Walker officially opened the police department's new radio alarm system by giving orders through a microphone in the office of Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, yesterday to the operators of three police cars to report immediately to headquarters. The cars were cruising in various parts of the city, one as far north as One Hundred Forty-eighth Street. Mayor Walker timed their responses and within one minute and 50 seconds all three cars had reported.

From the broadcasting room a little later, the Mayor witnessed the operation of the system in responding to an urgent call for assistance. Burglars were reported to be trying to break into an apartment on West 151st Street. The police dispatcher at headquarters relayed the message at 1:37 p. m. to the patrol car in that neighborhood. The policemen in the car investigated and reported back to headquarters at 1:42 p. m. that the burglary had been frustrated

"The speed shown by the officers in making their report is the best evidence of the value of the new radio system," Mayor Walker said. "This method of checking crime is the most progressive and scientific system in the assisting of policing I have ever known. I am highly pleased by the complete justification of the appropriations for its installation."

Mr. Mulrooney said that within a short time 220 patrol cars equipped with radio apparatus will be in use in all parts of the five borroughs, but that at present the service would be limited to Manhattan.

NEFF HEADS BAYLOR

WACO, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP)—Mr. Pat Neff, former Governor of Texas, was elected president of Baylor University yesterday by the board of trustees.

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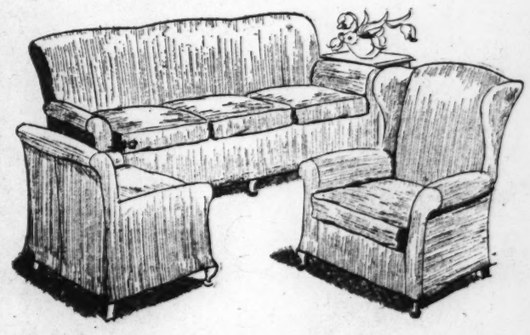

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EIGHTH FLOOR—ANNEX

HEENAN ATTACKS BENNETT POLICY ON JOB PROBLEM

Canadian Parliament Is Told Premier Failed to to Fulfill Promises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 24—A strong attack on the Government's policy toward the unemployment situation was launched in Parliament yesterday by Mr. Peter Heenan, Liberal member for Kenora, Ont., and former Minister of Labor.

Moving an amendment to the motion to go into supply, Mr. Heenan quoted copiously from Mr. R. B. Bennett's preëlection speeches in which the now Prime Minister had promised, if given the leadership, "to deal with the problem of unemployment by providing not doles but work," to "formulate a definite plan for permanent relief," which had "ceased to be local or provincial but national in its importance."

Mr. Heenan asserted that Mr. Bennett had failed to implement his promises and had attempted to evade his responsibility by saying that relief was a task for municipal and provincial authorities. "In the opinion of this House," concluded the motion, "the provision of unemployment is the most pressing problem before the present Government and immediate measures should be presented to Parliament without further delay."

Mr. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, came to the defense, declaring that the measures taken would have met the situation if it had not been caused by world-wide conditions and accentuated by a disastrous drought.

Mr. Gordon reminded the House that the Government had placed 44,000 unemployed upon the land, "no small contribution toward the easing of the situation"; had called an emergency session immediately after the election and obtained authority for the expenditure of $20,000,000 on relief and to take such other steps as seemed necessary, resulting in a total expenditure of some $70,450,000.

As a result of the legislation of both sessions, the Government he said, had given employment to 344,300 men and increased the total expenditure to $76,426,000, of which the Federal Government's share was $32,800,000.

Mr J. S. Woodsworth, labor leader, thought that the motion was too indefinite, and suggested unemployment insurance, a shorter working day and reduction in the rates of interest, as practical steps toward meeting the problem. He also urged that capital should get a 10 per cent reduction as well as labor.

League's Crusade Checks Narcotics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 24—Cooperation among members of the League of Nations in regard to the illicit drug traffic is one of the brightest lights of the League's existence, Dame Rachel Crowdy, head of the social questions and opium traffic section of the League, declared here. Dame Crowdy was the guest of the Columbia League of Women Voters and came to talk on "International Aspects of Social Reforms."

Under direction of the League, she said, 56 nations have ratified the Hague agreement of 1912 to prohibit traffic in opium within their boundaries, though an import-licensing system has been adopted by 40 governments, and excellent coöperation in reporting seizures of illicit drug shipments is being accorded to the League. More than 1000 seizures were reported to the last meeting of the Opium Committee. These reports, she explained, enable each country to check up on suspects and lead to effective arrests and confiscations.

"The United States is not a drug-manufacturing country," Dame Crowdy went on to say. "However, the United States is a great receiving country, according to the reports obtained in Europe. Some $7,000,000,000 worth of opium and other allied drugs were sold illegally between 1925 and 1930."

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Watchfulness Urged by 'Red' War Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Feb. 24—Special watchfulness and maximum military efficiency were demanded by the War Commissar, Mr. K. E. Voroshiloff, in issuing an order yesterday in connection with the celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the "Red" army.

Mr. Voroshiloff asserted: "Despite the Disarmament Conference, the international situation is unprecedentedly fraught with an unsolved conflict, as proof of which may serve Japan's war against China. Preparations for an imperialistic war against the Soviet Union continue. Russian white émigrés, supported by separate groups of imperialists, openly frame plans for seizing the Soviet in the Far East."

Soviet newspapers commenting extensively on the anniversary, break an editorial silence regarding Far Eastern developments which they had maintained for some time.

Pravda writes: "Actual war between Japan and China already has led to occupation of the basic centers in north Manchuria, Harbin and Tsitsihar, by Japanese troops. Who can doubt that for the Tsarist Government such occupation would have been sufficient ground for war? But the Soviet Government proposed that the Japanese Government conclude a pact of nonaggression, and if this proposal still is unrealized this is not the fault of the Soviet Government."

General press comment emphasizes the Soviet desire for peace, one newspaper estimating the Soviet Union has 3½ soldiers for each 1000 of population against France's 17, Poland's 10, and Roumania's 12.

Simultaneously the "Red" army was praised as a fighting force capable of repelling any attack on the Soviet Union and the significant fact emphasized that more than half its soldiers are now members of Communist groups.

'Quick Freezing' Process Described

More than 100 perishable products are now being preserved by the "quick freezing" process, Mr. Clarence Birdseye, inventor of the plan and director of the Birdseye Laboratories, Gloucester, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler yesterday. Mr. Birdseye demonstrated the process to the gathering by freezing a piece of sirloin steak as brittle as ice in less than 30 minutes. Two pieces of "dry ice" were used in the freezing process. Metal plates are always placed between the "dry ice" and the product to be frozen, Mr. Birdseye explained, because metal serves as a better conductor of the cold than the ice itself.

The speaker said that he believed there would be no limit in the field of quick freezing of products. It is in its infancy as an industry, he continued, and the future will see every perishable product preserved in its original condition.

Approximately three-fourths of all food can be classed as perishable, Mr. Birdseye pointed out. Products that are frozen are bought by the consumer at a lower cost than he would pay for similar products unfrozen. This is made possible because nearly all of the waste caused by shipping and packing is eliminated when the product is frozen, he concluded.

Last of the Zanjeros Takes His Ease After 43 Years Traveling Ditches

RAFAEL NAVARRO AND HIS MARE END TASK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORBA LINDA, Calif.—The day of the zanjero—pronounced zan-chero—is gone, but with it Señor Rafael Navarro failed to take his leave. For 72 years he has lived near Yorba Linda and the Santa Ana River.

And what is a zanjero? He of Navarro's generation would laugh to hear the question asked! A zanjero is a ditch rider. Of them there were many in those early days when ditches were ditches, and not concrete-lined canals.

For more than 43 years Señor Navarro rode diligently over the banks of the ditches of a great cooperative water company serving the orange groves of the Santa Ana Valley. He began at a time when pioneers still were wondering whether their conquest of the desert would be successful.

With him in his patrol across the years has been a little brown mare. For a quarter of a century she drew the Navarro cart along the ditches, but now along with her master she has been retired on pension.

And why did the zanjero go? The answer is simple. Engineers found that concrete-lined canals are safer for conveying water than are earthen ditches, no matter how diligent the ditch rider might be. The company for which Navarro rode, however, only recently completed cementing its canals, and until a few years ago Señor Navarro kept his vigil.

ECONOMY NEED BRINGS BETTER STUDY METHODS

(Continued from Page 1)

approval of the "children's charter" adopted by the White House conference, and training for citizenship.

Economies in governmental administration which will not hamper education, will be recommended by the committee as will increased financial support for the Office of Education, a federal department of education, close relationship between school and public, avoidance of exploitation in commercial and philanthropic enterprises and avoidance of participation in the constantly multiplying contests. Special days, weeks and holidays are to be discouraged and the committee thinks that a definite limit should be placed on the number of school projects to be undertaken in any one year.

Turning their attention to world affairs the committee will ask the convention to indorse United States entrance into the World Court, the World Federation of Education Associations, the exchange of students and professors between countries, the formation of international education associations and the holding of international education conferences.

Would Guard Teachers

The convention also will be called upon to instruct its lay relations committee to establish safeguards for teachers against "assaults from within and without" equal to the protection "now afforded to the members of the legal and medical professions and to the professors in universities and colleges."

This year's report of the committee on lay relations includes disapproval of state publication of textbooks on the ground that it is "uniwse, uneconomical and educationally unsound." The report presented by Mr. Charles S. Meek of Toledo, Ohio, declares also that the state is not a desirable unit for the adoption of textbooks, but that the determination of choice should be left to the local authorities. Its third declaration is that free textbooks should be provided in all public schools in the interest of better educational opportunities.

Dr. Milton C. Potter of Milwaukee, Wis., will be the next president of the department, being unopposed for election. Dr. Edwin C. Broome of Philadelphia, incumbent, becomes first vice-president, and Dr. George Melcher of Kansas City, Mo., is the unopposed nominee for second vice-president.

The spiritual and social values of education were the topics of the main session this morning. Miss Florence M. Hale of Augusta, Maine, president of the National Education Association, opened the discussion in which Dr. Walter Damrosch participated with an account of music, Dr. Lorado Taft on sculpture, and Dr. John H. Finley on literature.

Tardiness Blamed

The failure of schools to turn out students trained to think for themselves has been deplored by a number of speakers.

More students have lost positions because of tardiness or laziness than inability to spell and add, declared Miss Agnes Boysen of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, Minn., in a plea for the use of education to teach children how to evaluate themselves.

High schools are failing in their commercial courses, said Mr. Preston H. Smith of Bayonne, N. J., because they teach technical trade skills without imparting an understanding of the basic theories underlying industrial processes.

Dr. Jesse Newlon of the Lincoln School New York City, went even further to state that in politics and economics no ideas, no great leaders, have been produced since the Revolution. Instead of making students critical of present-day social conditions, the schools are yielding to the pressure of outside agencies, he said, to uphold the standards of the time in social and political affairs.

"It may be a dangerous business," Dr. Newlon said, "but we will not measure up to our civic responsibilities unless we have the courage to meet this challenge. We are altogether more timid than the occasion warrants. Whatever may be the desires of the majority there is a strong minority of liberal Americans who are ready to defend a school that dares to stimulate the intellectual curiosity of its pupils in the social realms."

General free education got a good start with the founders of the republic, said Dr. Francis G. Blair of Springfield, Ill., at last night's general meeting.

Education is realizing the ideals and aspirations of democracy, safeguarding a free society but also affording each citizen the opportunity to live more significantly, said Dr. Frank P. Graves of Albany, N. Y.

Effective Social Person

For the future education must begin to develop an effective social person rather than a successful individual, said Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The school's new approach must be human, he said, taking into account the entire personality of "little men and women."

"In the past pupils were fortunate if their schools rose above an information function," Dr. Suzzallo said. "From now on we are concerned to aid children to develop every aspect of body and mind, intellect and soul, to relate and integrate feeling, knowing and doing, to perceive the values of character, and the efficiencies of action or expression as equally important with the full rational uses of the mind."

Ten years' progress in the development of educational motion pictures was set forth together with recommendations for the future in a report made after 10 months' study by Mr. F. Dean McClusky, president of the National Academy of Visual Instruction, which is meeting jointly with the department of superintendence.

The report comprised 120 pages of findings by scores of educational authorities, as the result of which Mr. McClusky called upon the educators to assume a more active rôle in the development of films and acquisition of facilities for their use. Mr. McClusky summoned the exhibitors to work out a comprehensive philosophy of education with cognizance of the respective parts to be played by teachers, texts and visual aids in classroom.

Other modern aids to the teacher are being displayed at the convention including a set of seven long-playing phonograph records reproducable on any ordinary phonograph to bring to classes the voices of seven leaders in the field of natural science. Dr. Robert A. Millikan and six other natural scientists in this way can make visits to the classroom of even the most remote school supplementing the work of the teacher and can be summoned at the convenience of the teacher.

BOLIVIAN CRISIS DUE TO CASH

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 24 (AP)—The resignation of the Bolivian Cabinet, which was handed to President Salamanca Monday, yesterday was declared due to its financial program. The resignation came after opposition developed in the Assembly to the Cabinet's plan to reduce the metallic guarantee for paper money.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Port of Boston Division, Propeller Club of the United States: Dinner meeting, followed by showing of motion pictures, Boston Yacht Club, Rowe's Wharf, 6:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "Twenty-four Years of Arctic Exploration," by Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, auditorium, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Ladies' Night, Washington program, talk by Mr. Melville C. Freedman, Highland Club, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, Miss Bessie Kaufman, guest and speaker, on "A Visit to Russia," clubhouse, 6:30.

Mechanics Building: Closing night, Eastern Dog Club all breed show, until 10.

Theaters

Copley—"Handy Man," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time," continuous from 1 to 11.
Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Studio Players in "Uncle Vanya," 8:30.
Hollis—"Elektra," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Happy Landing," 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Stell Andersen and Silvio Scionti, pianists, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Lecture on connection between Chinese and Siberian art, by Dr. Alfred Salmony, 3.

Harvard University: Meeting, Society of Harvard Dames, talk, "A Revolution in Chile," by Prof. C. H. Haring, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 3. Second in lectures in French, "Les Premiers Travaux Littéraires de Stendahl," by Prof. Pierre Martino, Emerson D, 4:30 (open to public). Third in lecture series on "Italian Criticism of the Renaissance," by Prof. Lionello Venturi, Fogg Art Museum, 4:30 (open to public).

Children's Museum of Boston: Final Bicentennial Commission film, "Washington, Our First President," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

American Physical Society and Optical Society of America: Annual meeting, M. I. T., through Feb. 27.

International Institute, Y. W. C. A.: Swiss "at home" Day, showing of motion picture on Switzerland, 190 Beacon Street, 3 to 5:30.

Lecture, "The Undergraduate and the Modern World," by Mr. William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, auspices Parents' League, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 3.

Junior League: Opening of League exhibit, talk by Miss Dorothy Adlow on "Discerning the Miscellany of Modern Movements in Painting and Sculpture," Zero Marlborough Street, 3:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Luncheon meeting, talk on "The Socialistic Menace," by Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, clubhouse, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Rose collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner. Washingtoniana. Contemporary Japanese paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General exhibition by members. Through Feb. 27.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings of the American desert by George Elbert Burr. Portraits of Washington. Through Feb. 29.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Romano.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 5.

Grace Horne's Gallery—Photographs by Joseph H. Hall Jr. Through Feb. 27.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Drawings and sculpture by George Demetrios. Through Feb. 27.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Livia Kadar and Washington portraits.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Abby White Howells.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

The Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Prints by Gaugum, Piscasso, Matisse, Laurencin. Through March 12.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

BRIDGE BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Hoover has signed the act authorizing construction of a free highway bridge across the Pawcatuck River, near the location of the present Broad Street bridge between Westerly, R. I., and Stonington, Conn.

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HOUSE WETS LOSE IN ATTEMPTS TO CRIPPLE DRY LAW

Proposal to Forbid Wire Tapping Defeated by Vote of 132 to 103

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — The usual wet attempts to cripple prohibition enforcement by cutting down the appropriations for the prohibition bureau and tying legislative strings around it were defeated by the House yesterday. An attempt to secure a roll call on a wet and dry issue was also forestalled at the last moment.

Consideration of the department of justice supply bill, which includes the appropriations for the prohibition bureau, was the occasion for the contest on the wet and dry issue. Debate on this phase of the bill had been held off until yesterday by mutual agreement of all parties and the day's session was devoted to this issue.

Wets polled their largest record vote in the House since enactment of prohibition on an amendment by Representative John C. Shafer (R.), of Wisconsin, to forbid the practice of wire tapping in securing evidence against dry law violators. It was defeated by 132 to 103. The same amendment was defeated last year by a vote of 99 to 78.

Drys point out that although wets increased their vote on this amendment by 25, they themselves (drys) went up by 33 per cent. On the basis of this fact they say the increased wet vote indicates only that a larger portion of the House was in the chamber when the vote was taken and does not represent any proportionate increase in wet strength.

An amendment offered by Representative John J. Boylan (D.) of New York to cut the appropriations for enforcement from $11,369,500, as recommended by the budget, to $6,369,500, was defeated by a vote of 133 to 74. A third move, by Representative Charles Finley (R.) of Kentucky, to forbid use of enforcement funds in any state where they are not matched by state funds went down even more decisively by a vote of 176 to 79.

It is accepted on all sides that there will be one roll call on an out-and-out wet and dry issue before the session is over. Drys as well as wets concede this and are ready for it when the clear issue presents itself. The action of the Democratic leadership yesterday is accepted as a desire to avoid wasting valuable legislative time on something which is sure to be defeated rather than as any attempt to forbid the wets their desired record vote.

A final vote on the general supply bill, which includes provisions for the Department of State, Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as well as the Department of Justice, was deferred until Thursday when it takes precedence before other business.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly warmer, with slight snow tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; moderate to fresh westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight about 20.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow or rain and not quite so cold tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Maine: Cloudy, possibly with light snow in extreme southwest portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, preceded by light snow in south portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over north portion and fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest over south portion; weather overcast with snow or rain over central and south portions tonight; partly cloudy on Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	24	38	Montreal	4	10
Bismarck	24	38	Nantucket	18	36
Boston	14	32	New Orleans	52	64
Buffalo	20	20	New York	22	34
Calgary	32	48	Norfolk, Va.	36	50
Charleston	48	62	North Platte	34	60
Chicago	14	34	Philadelphia	24	38
Cincinnati	32	34	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	74
Denver	40	60	Pittsburgh	26	28
Eastport, Me.	2	22	Portland, Me.	10	28
Hatteras	46	54	Raleigh	30	56
Honolulu, T.H.	76		St. Louis	40	44
7p.m. Feb. 23	74		St. Paul	14	26
Helena, Mont.	36	50	Salt Lake City	30	44
Huron, S. D.	24	36	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	58	64	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	52
Kansas City	36	54	Seattle	48	54
Key West	74	80	Tampa	60	80
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	24	40
Memphis	45	54	Wichita, Kan.	38	60
Miami, Fla.	68	80	Williston, N.D.	22	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 24.
B—Maximum Feb. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:53 p. m., Thursday 1:17 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:57 p. m.

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NORRIS MEASURE LIMITS ISSUANCE OF INJUNCTIONS

Bill Gets Right of Way on Senate Calendar as Unfinished Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska today continued to marshal the Progressives' drive in behalf of his bill, limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. Under a Senate agreement the bill will remain the unfinished business until a vote is obtained.

The Norris proposal prohibits use of an injunction until existing methods of settling the controversy have been tried, including hearings with opportunity of cross-examination, and until it is shown that failure to obtain the injunction would result in "substantial and irreparable injury."

Furthermore the same bill makes so-called "yellow dog contracts," requiring a worker to refrain from trade union membership null and void. Finally, the bill provides that injunctions may not restrain payment of strike benefits or funds, lawful aid to a lawful strike, and peaceful assembly.

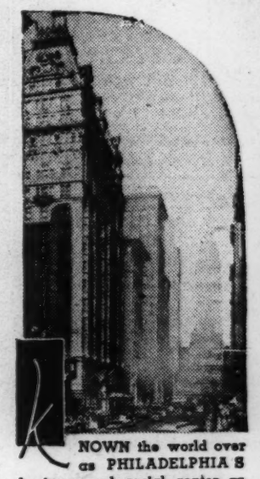
The Norris bill was reported out favorably from the Senate Judiciary Committee 11 to 6, contrasting with an adverse report of 9 to 7 on June 9, 1930.

Mr. Norris delivered a detailed defense of his bill yesterday. The name of Mr. James H. Wilkerson, United States district judge in Chicago, is being held up in the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, on appointment by President Hoover as circuit judge, on the ground that he has actively supported injunction proceedings against labor groups in the past.

Opponents of labor injunctions declare that the injunctive process causes issues of fact as of law to be tried by a judge without a jury.

VALUE OF BOSTON IMPORTS INCREASE

Value of imports for consumption at Boston for the week ending Feb. 20, announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector, was $1,703,428, the largest figure for any one week since the first full business week in January. The previous week's figures were $1,699,476. Figures for each week have been steadily gaining since Jan. 23, when the figures were $1,389,742. Imports for warehouse last week were valued at $273,597, against $330,921 the previous week.



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FRESCO METHOD IS STUDIED BY COLLEGE ARTIST

Wellesley Student Copies Work of Italian Painter in Basement Studio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In a tiny basement room of the Farnsworth Art Museum at Wellesley College is preserved a memorial to the "painstaking genius" of the artists of the Italian Renaissance.

The basement is built on different levels and has been cut up by curtains and temporary walls into small rooms and winding, pillared passages. Huge casts of famous statuary loom above smaller busts that fill every available niche. Paintings, drawings and photographs cover the walls, easels and modeling stands the floors, and furnace pipes run riot across the ceiling.

Here girls study and attempt to create beauty in an atmosphere that combines all the hindrances and inspirations of the Catacombs and a garret in Greenwich Village. And here, on the plaster wall of a tiny cubby-hole that looks more like a half-furnished kitchenette than an atelier, one of the students has reproduced in exact detail the methods of the fourteenth and fifteenth century fresco painter

Miss Carol Terry of Buffalo, N. Y., engaged in special research in connection with her honors work in art, elected to investigate the technique of the Italian painters in the medium of fresco, and as part of her work reproduced step-by-step on the wall of her little makeshift studio the process of fresco-painting.

Miss Terry undertook to copy Castagna's portrait of the Florentine Ferinati and her "recipe" adds vividness to the conception of the procedure by which were wrought, for instance, the murals in the Chapel of St. Francis of Assisi.

The ingredients are water, lime, sand, the colors (all earth pigments) and gold-leaf. The implements are a trowel and a big brush.

Two or three days before the painting is to begin, the artist soaks the wall with water and applies a coarse plaster, made of two parts of sand to one of lime, and roughens the surface well. When this is dried he (in this case she) wets the area once more and covers it with a finer application in which the sand has been well sifted. This he polishes off with the trowel. Now his work as a mason is over, and the artist takes command.

He has previously prepared the cartoon—the full-sized sketch of the picture he is to paint into the wall—and has ground the pigments ready for use. Now he traces the cartoon in a groove through the wet plaster and follows the outlines with brown paint. He must keep the plaster wet as he works and each stroke, once made, is a part of the wall forever.

First the artist paints the face, using a preparation of lime for white and indicating the shadows with green. The Italian masters used three flesh tones, applying the darkest to the lips and cheeks. The hair, too, Miss Terry has discovered, is portrayed in three tones—a flat middle tone darkened in the shadows and relieved with white in the high lights.

Miss Terry made a special study of this color treatment, especially in draperies, in connection with her work and has found that the fresco painter invariably used three tones to indicate the folds and curves of cloth as well as the contours of the face and the light and shadow on the hair. He followed set rules instead of painting from life, and these rules she found, after experimenting with many kinds of cloth, were based on the effect of light on satin.

Last of all, the gold leaf is applied with a mordant for the ornamentation, without which so few Italian paintings—oil, fresco, or tempera—were complete.

Boston Art Notes

George Demetrios

Sculptures and drawings by Mr. George Demetrios are on view at the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street.

Mr. Demetrios's gifts have enlarged considerably since the last exhibition of his work. His hobby of modeling the figures of young boys in some playful or athletic posture has led to splendid results. There are two decorative compositions entitled "The Sunbath" and "Boy on Log," which are made with a subtlety of surface and a continuity of design not frequently seen in such attempts.

Two portraits rendered only in plaster are feelingly made. More conventionalized subjects, such as "The Prayer" and "Monument to Motherhood," reveal Mr. Demetrios on another sculptural pathway. He abandons naturalism and essays abstraction.

The drawings are gracious, fluent studies of the human figure in a variety of postures and movements. Mr. Demetrios has conciseness and facility. His drawing verges on the borders of calligraphy.

Abby White Howells

Paintings by Mrs. Abby White Howells may be seen at Doll & Richards on Newbury Street.

From the vividness of pattern and rudimentary simplification that pervade all Mrs. Howells's work one deduces that she has some special mode of designing everything she sees, of refashioning it in terms of a few flat surfaces of color. An extraordinary result may be acnieved by this method, which does not demand too much subtlety or refinement on the part of the performer. It is closely allied to the poster technique.

Still-life subjects predominate, though Mrs. Howells tries a hand at landscape and even portraiture.

D. A.

Music

Tuesday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fourth of its Tuesday afternoon series of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday. The program, evidently designed in observance of the Washington bicentenary, included "Looking Glass Insects" and "The White Knight" from Taylor's "Looking Glass" Suite; Mr. John Alden Carpenter's "Song of Faith" for chorus with orchestra, written for the Bicentennial Commission, and Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony. The chorus of the Cecilia Society (Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor) assisted.

Mr. Carpenter's work, heard on this occasion for the first time in Boston, was written presumably for performance by amateur as well as professional groups. For that reason, probably, its composer has made it blamelessly diatonic, eschewing any touch of the modernist idiom, any harmonic audacity or rhythmic complexity, that might lead the patriotic to accuse him of Soviet sympathies. The score bears as motto Walt Whitman's "For You, O Democracy," from "Calamus." The text, written by the composer, consists of verses which are the product of a musician rather than of a poet. It includes a Song of Freedom, a reminiscence of "Yankee Doodle Dandy," a lullaby and so on. Toward the end there is a spoken passage made up of excerpts from Washington's writings, to an accompaniment of drumbeats. This was effectively read by Mr. Clifton Joseph Furness of the New England Conservatory of Music. The final chorus is an appeal for divine guidance. The work as a whole is workmanlike if not inspired. The performance was admirable and the reception cordial.

L. A. S.

Theaters

"Uncle Vanya"

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—As their third offering of the season, the Studio Players last night presented "Uncle Vanya," by Anton Tchekov. The cast:

Alexander Serebryakoff.....Anthony Alving
Helena Andreievna.....Jane Kim
Sonya.....Sala Staw
Maria Vassilievna Voinitskaya.....Carlene Samoiloff
Ivan Voinitsky.....David Kerman
Mikhail Astroff.....Howard da Silva
Marina.....Elaine Basil
Tellegin.....Truman Nelson
Workman.....Peter Hyun

These intrepid young players have undertaken an ambitious repertory for their first year, and in choosing their present offering they have perhaps ventured beyond their depth. Certainly Tchekov demands the utmost subtlety of interpretation if the balance between pathos and bathos is to be preserved. The failure of a single actor to enter into the controlling mood of the play is enough to throw the whole piece out of gear.

The chief defect last night (beyond a general lack of finish) was a failure to individualize the characters sufficiently to make clear the motivation of the otherwise vague and unconvincing action. This was especially noticeable in the case of the title rôle. As played by Mr. Kerman, Uncle Vanya was without a grain of humor, though actually it is his sense of humor combined with his excessive sentimentality which produces his habitual but flabby irony. without it he is merely a silly and incredible bore. As a result, at the climax in the third act, not only Uncle Vanya but the whole action of the play missed fire. One wishes that the saving grace of humor in Tchekov were better appreciated; the half-perception of Vanya enables him to see the irony of the situation, but his self-pity invites a severer commentary by the sane and humorous critic, and the "I have faith" of Sonya has greater significance than lies in the young girl's momentary sublimation of her defeated hopes.

Mr. da Silva gave an intelligent and interesting performance of Mikhail Astroff, and established himself definitely as the most promising of the group. Miss Staw's Sonya was vivacious and girlish, and Miss Kim's Helena languorous. Miss Basil provided several pleasant moments as the nurse.

The Studio Players appear to have won a small but loyal group of followers already, judging by the warm applause which greeted their offering last night. The play will be repeated tonight and on Friday.

This Work Needs Trowel and Brush

MISS CAROL TERRY AT WORK ON HER FRESCO AT WELLESLEY

IDLENESS RESERVE PLAN IS SUBMITTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Six thousand Connecticut manufacturers and business men will be asked to express their opinion on a voluntary unemployment reserve plan proposed today by the State Unemployment Commission. If the majority favors the scheme, the commission is expected to recommend it to the 1933 Legislature.

Under the proposal each employer would be asked to start a cash reserve fund of one or two per cent of his pay roll to augment the income of stable workers who are employed part time or who are dropped entirely. The employers also will be asked whether they prefer a voluntary or compulsory plan.

MADAME SUPERVIA TO SING IN BOSTON

Boston music lovers will have an opportunity to hear Madame Conchita Supervia, Spanish soprano, in a recital to be given Thursday evening at Symphony Hall. Her first appearance in Boston was in the rôle of Carmen at a recent performance with the Chicago Opera Company.

Mme. Supervia is a native of Barcelona and made her début in opera at the Colon Theatre in Buenos Aires at the age of 14. Since then she has sung prominent operatic rôles in several of the world-famous opera houses. She is appearing in Boston at this time under the auspices of the Denison House. Following her recital Thursday, Mme. Supervia will sail for Europe where she is scheduled to give a number of recitals.

Geneva Starts Practical Side of Arms Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

would be an impasse. But it proved the contrary.

Instead of the draft convention, the German proposals, Russian schemes, the Turkish plan, etc., being thrown into rivalry with one another, the draft convention was simply taken as the basis of work and all other suggestions accepted as amendments.

Sir John Simon began the love feast by moving that "the general committee resolves to carry on discussion within the framework of the draft convention, full liberty being reserved to all delegations to elaborate their own proposals in debate or move them as amendments."

As reason for this procedure, Sir John advanced that the convention was the result of five years' hard work and was sufficiently flexible for all other plans to fall within its scope. M. Tardieu immediately supported the proposal on the ground that continuity of work was the greatest objective; Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, too, favored an orderly method and Mr. Litvinoff alone objected.

Russia Voices Objection

The Russian did not quarrel with the convention; indeed he said his proposal for complete disarmament could be fitted into that framework if the percentage level of arms was taken at zero. It was recalled that the U. S. S. R. has other drastic proposals up its sleeve, and the committee was inclined at first to dispose of the total disarmament plan.

Therefore Mr. Litvinoff was asked to move his proposal tomorrow morning, when it will undoubtedly be rejected, and the conference will move forward on the terrain of practical discussion.

Even Herr Rudolf Nadolny of Germany and Count Apponyi of Hungary accepted the draft convention and Turkey and Japan chimed in. Therefore the disarmament conference will not degenerate into a disorderly squabble over methods which might drive Germany from Geneva and will adopt the sensible system of give-and-take discussion, compromise, and probably constructive results.

Bases of Agreement

Real hope and confidence for the success of the Disarmament Conference have already been achieved by the nature of the opening speeches, concluded Mr. Henderson as he brought to termination the conference's first stage of general speaking.

Two and a half weeks of addresses from some 50 countries have established unanimous agreement upon the necessity of reducing armaments and supervising them. All countries also agree, said the conference president, upon the necessity of prohibiting or restricting stringently the use of weapons which are particularly offensive in character.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that the entire conference wishes especially to check the menace of the air arm either by internationalizing civil aviation and abolishing military aviation, or by putting the air arm at the disposal of an international authority. All nations also agree to condemn not only the use but also preparation of chemical or germ warfare.

Every power agrees, too, that the present conference must be only a first step in further limitation and abolition of armaments, and no objections have been raised against a permanent organization to check national armaments.

Patience Needed for Solution

Mr. Henderson, however, did not conceal the difficulties which lie ahead, and he appealed for energy and patience from all delegates. But the president recognized the excellent spirit of coöperation and helpfulness in which the work so far has progressed. He particularly stressed the worth of many practical constructive proposals which have been presented in writing by responsible governments. All require study and that phase of the conference work now begins.

The day's concluding speeches were from Panama, Afghanistan, Greece and Albania. Mr. Garay of Panama pointed out that his country has been disarmed since 1904. He stated that Panama feels that in suppressing its army for this period it has gained security and saved money. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, said Mr. Garay, had protected Panama for a quarter of a century with complete success.

Practical illustrations were found, said the speaker, in Panama's navy, which consists of one coast guard craft, the Panquiaco, employed as a means of civilizing native tribes, and now lying on Gatun Lake with two guards on board.

Second Phase Entered

The Afghan spokesman, Husein Aziz Khan, aligned himself with Germany in urging drastic disarmament and heartily welcomed the proposal to suppress bombing planes. Thus the general debate ended with the tinier states and the conference passed to its second phase.

It was decided yesterday that all important decisions must be taken, not by the bureau of the conference which is composed of 18 states, but by the general committee of all. Mr. Gibson had urged that the bureau be made a genuine steering committee but the other powers were unanimously opposed. Hence the general committee has the thorny task of disentangling the agenda.

Mr. Gibson ironically coined one of the conference's sprightliest phrases in telling the president that the bureau had now become a committee to arrange banquets and distribute calling cards. The American motive was to expedite work and perhaps mediate between the French and Germans before their two plans met head on in public debate.

FRANCE PAVING WAY TO REDUCE MILITARY COSTS

Tardieu Cabinet Backed on Policies by Margin of 47 Votes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 24—When the nations assembled at Geneva begin to take definite steps to cut down armament expenditures, France expects to be ready to offer a concrete reduction in its military budget.

This will be due to economies effected by amalgamation of the army, navy and air departments in a single ministry of national defense, which was the outstanding feature of M. André Tardieu's new cabinet and which the Chamber of Deputies virtually approved when it gave a majority of 47 votes to the new ministry last night.

This permitted the Prime Minister to take a special train for Geneva 15 minutes later, with the assurance that Parliament has approved his presentation of the French attitude on disarmament.

Opinion that economies in the defense budget can be effected through amalgamation of these three departments is expressed in the report on the war budget presented yesterday by Deputy Maurice Bouilloux-Lafont for consideration of the Chamber.

Although prepared before M. Tardieu's new Cabinet was formed, this report recommends the establishment of a ministry of national defense and envisages the possibility of consolidation of the different defense forces in such a way as to avoid duplication of expenditure and needless overhead expense.

In its present form the budget bill, which covers only nine months up to Dec. 31, 1932, recommends approximately the same expenditures for military purposes as in the corresponding period of 1931, but reorganization of governmental departments may make some reduction possible.

The War Department's estimates for this period amount to 3,929,000,000 francs, or about $157,000,000. This is an increase of about 150,000,000 francs over the corresponding expenditures in 1931. To this amount must be added the defense budget of French territories in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and the Levant, which totals 1,331,000,000 francs, a decrease of about 4,500,000 francs compared with the previous year.

The number of effectives maintained for the defense of French territory and overseas possessions, not including distant colonies, is given as 464,000, plus 40,000 in the aviation service.

M. Bouilloux-Lafont things an economy of about 29,000,000 francs might be made on the original army estimates as presented by the Laval Government.

NEW 'EL' STATION TO OPEN SATURDAY

The new "L" station, Charles, on the Cambridge-Dorchester Rapid Transit Line, will open officially on Saturday morning, it was announced last night. It is located at Charles and Cambridge Streets, about midway between the Park Street Station and Kendall Square.

The new station has been built by the Public Utilities Department, at an approximate cost of $210,000, and will be leased to the Boston Elevated Railway. Bus lines will operate from it to Bowdoin and Park Squares, and to Massachusetts Station. The present bus service between Bowdoin and Kendall Squares will be discontinued with the opening of the new station, it is announced.

AWARDS OF $21,000 MADE AT BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Feb. 24 (AP)—Scholarships totaling more than $21,000 were awarded yesterday to 146 Bowdoin College students, the average scholarship being valued at $145. The principal awards included:

The Stanwood Alexander scholarship for proficiency in American history, awarded to Barry Pinson of Hyde Park, Mass.; the William Law Simons scholarship in literature, awarded to James A. Eastman of North Conway, N. H.; the Joseph W. Spaulding scholarship for the outstanding freshman, awarded to Vincent Nowlis, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANADA NATURALIZES 21,392

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 (AP)—A total of 21,392 persons became naturalized Canadian citizens during the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1931, the report of the State Department tabled Monday in the House of Commons showed. Of these the largest individual nation group was from Russia, with 4069. Poles were second to Russians, with 2522. The third largest national group was comprised of Americans, of whom 2339 were naturalized.

Agreement Made On Relief Measure

A compromise agreement on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $380,300 unemployment relief measure was filed in the House yesterday by the committees on conference appointed by both branches of the Legislature last week to iron out differences.

Under the present terms of the measure persons seeking employment in forestry work or brush cutting in the metropolitan area, except Boston residents, would have to obtain certificates from local public officials. Those who reside in Boston would apply for certificates of approval from the State Employment Agency of the Governor's committee on unemployment.

A bill to permit local authorities to decide the question of wages to be paid persons in public employ by depriving these persons of the right of appeal in the event of wage reductions was voted down in the House.

A vote of 24 to 9 was recorded in the Senate against the proposal that the legislature ask the Boston Elevated Railway directors to suspend payments of dividends on common stock for two years.

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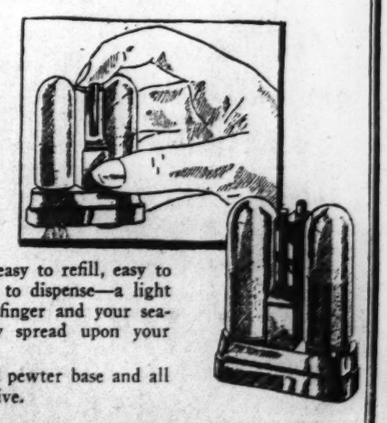
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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

About Street Wear for Spring

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THERE is much that is light, jaunty and—let us say joyous—in the present collections of spring street fashions. Some of the jacket suits might be described as jacket dresses, a fashion that promises great popularity. Although made in two parts, the tops are very casual with only such suit suggestions as fluttering capes and small boleros. A little outfit of this sort, quite suitable for general street use, is equally smart with one of the spring coats. Climatic conditions today govern the ensemble.

These dressy jacket suits are really in a category by themselves. Also for town street use are offered more formal garments which, though tailored in detail, are purely feminine in effect. Salient features of the short coats are fitted lines with a tendency towards a high-waisted effect; high collars; broad shoulders; and a great variety in sleeves that includes both a long, close sleeve and one showing much fullness in parts. The skirt length has not changed and there is a tendency towards panels, although the slightly en forme skirt is still used. The vogue for the separate fur jacket in light-weight flat caracul, burunduki, or kid, continues into the spring in the form of the bell-hop bolero and other shapes. There is a return of interest in the collarless suit and top coat, and in the separate fur piece which may be a silver fox scarf or a cravat of a flat pelt, depending on the degree of formality demanded by the garment with which it is worn.

Diversity Prevails

Colors and fabrics are important style features and offer opportunity for wide selection. Beige is a leading spring color and there is a revival of interest in gray. There is conspicuous use of both navy blue and the grayish French army-blue, specially in garments on the colonial and military order; likewise a tendency toward the dull surface on woolens, and also much use of diagonal weaves, ribs, drop stitching, spongy and knobbly effects, and fine checks. The tricolors launched in sports and country wear are somewhat softened for town use. There is considerable brown in combination, such as a rough coat material showing large squares of small checks in yellow, brown and gray. This material has been utilized for a trousseau traveling coat where it was worn over a dressy little suit of transparent gray wool with piqué belt and collar, and yellow tie.

While there are many top coats with dolman sleeves and "easy" shoulder lines, there is a contrasting fashion in the broad, padded shoulders of the "wooden soldier" model and in epaulette suggestions. An example of the latter idea consists of a scarf of red, white and blue wool, wound about the neck with short end passed through shoulder slits. This is the only decoration, except red buttons, on a long coat of navy blue worsted. Black corduroy is the material for a formal coat somewhat on the postillion order, stitched and gold-embroidered tabs making epauletes over squared shoulders. The neck has a high, straight, half-collar behind and opens with pointed lapels in front. The sleeves are long and close with flaring cuffs at an unusual point—at the elbows. On short coats the dolman sleeve is sometimes used, specially on an informal sort of garment that contrasts in color and material with the gown worn.

Colonial Tendencies

Many outer coats are belted, and a novel idea is that the color of belt and lining shall match. But there are some interesting exceptions, as witnessed in the following models in which the high waist suggestion is otherwise effected: On a model in beige diagonal is a fichu collar of pale green cloth which crosses and fastens behind with two short tabs, a feature obviously developed from the Colonial period. This, in a measure, confines the upper part of the long garment and illustrates the growing tendency of the high-waist effect. The sleeves flare at the elbows over a close under part. A coat of green diagonal has a front fastening of metal clips with several horizontal rows of stitching on the sides, which also suggest the high waist. A round shoulder cape that crosses with one button in front is another Colonial feature shown in several models. One example is set up in navy blue wool with an ecru piping outlining a bolero effect and edging the cape part. The sleeves of this coat are full from the armholes to a close, elbow-high cuff.

Short Coats

The green, ermine-trimmed suit in the photograph illustrates the type of short coat that is prevalent in the latest suit collections. In some cases the fitted coat has a high fabric collar, unfastening in short labels. There is also shown a fitted, double-breasted jacket reaching just to the hip curve, in brown ribbed velvet with a herringbone tweed skirt. The outer garment that may complete this ensemble is a half-fitted cape of the tweed lined with orange jersey. An exceptionally elaborate model shown in velvet copies the Colonial man's short coat with flaring hip parts, with buttons down the coat front and flaring cuffs, and is worn with a waistcoat blouse. There are more practical examples of jacket suits with diagonal front crossings, which are belted and fastened with three buttons at the jacket edge.

A spring fashion in pelt trimming is white galyak in the form of collar, lapels and tiny pockets on the very bottom of a one-button coat. This coat and the slightly en forme skirt are of crêpe beige wool. Many of the jackets are cut to be worn open over waistcoats; skirts are generally high with a narrow belt a few inches below the top.

Pagano. Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

Left—Green and Brown Combine in This Top Coat of Knobby Wool. The Brown Forms the Reversible Lapel, the Neckline and Front Banding. The Brown Belt Matches the Color of the Coat Lining. Center—This Spring Coat of Fine Checked Suiting Is Distinguished by the Collarless Neckline and the Trimming of Velveteen Bands on Neck, Front and Sleeves. Right—The Short Jacket of This Suit Is Shaped by Horizontal Stitching Which Accentuates the High Waistline. This Formal Street Suit Is Shown in Green Woolen With an Ermine Collar.

Wide World

PINK CREPE EVENING ENSEMBLE BY LANVIN
A New York Favorite From a Paris Mid-Season Collection.

Lanvin still features metal paillettes, but has used them subtly in this spring model in the form of circular cuffs on the abbreviated straight jacket and as a side ornament on the belt.

Diversity in Spring Fabrics

II—Silks and Cottons

New York

PRINTED silks will have their inning this season. They promise to repeat the success of late years, but with a difference, for the patterns are distinctly conservative, in contrast to the bizarre, sometime freakish fancies that were exploited by some well-known houses. Small conventional prints, shown in great variety by Cheney Bros., will have a wide vogue for dresses of all types, and while florals are exceptional, they will be used somewhat later in the season in chiffons, as well as silk crêpe and georgette for formal afternoon and evening. Cheney is showing some original and practical combinations of plain and printed crêpes for three-piece costumes, and Haas Bros. has hit upon the canny idea of dyeing feather-weight woolens to match the background of their prints, a combination that is specially effective in daytime ensembles. The diagonal motif appears in stripes, broken plaids and in a new herringbone pattern in vivid green, printed on a white background. Romantic florals in sumptuous color harmonies on black chiffon will make stunning gowns for afternoon and evening. For summer daytimes are shown some extremely smart geometrics, such as the stepladder pattern and delicately sketched scrolls. Taffeta appears more in the French silks than in the American, and some lovely weaves are seen in silk jersey and silk piqué.

The new style crêpes are heavy and lusterless, equally suitable for sports clothes and formal dress for daytime and evening. In the diverse and brilliant collection of Bianchini are three weaves for which the house anticipates great success. Flamisol, a heavy crinkly crêpe with a dull finish, for day or evening dress, is one of these. Another is a pure silk crêpe Korrigan, very like flamisol, but silkier and lighter in weight; and Matinura, which is half rayon, more smoothly woven than the others. All of these are shown in the pastel shades, some known as the "dusty" pastels. The Bianchini satins are superlative in quality, as lustrous as the crêpes are dull, and one specially featured weave known as Fulga is noncrushable, coming unmarred through a finger ring.

The newest things in cottons for the tailored sports type of dress are ribbed in the style of corduroy, in narrow and wide wales and a velvety finish. Printed linens will be seen among the summer sports suits and beach coats. Dimity, broadcloth, percale, challi and piqué are among the old-time favorites shown for informal clothes for town or country. And now linen lawn is making its appearance for frocks, and is specially well liked for misses and children's frocks, and for the large printed squares being used for women's blouses. The patterns are both quaint and modern, and some of the large Persian designs are effective with sports suits.

In Bergdorf Goodman's collection, an evening gown of white crêpe with suede finish (being one-half wool) is displayed beside one of the glossiest satin.

[This is the second of two articles on spring fabrics. The first, describing woolen and worsted weaves, was published on this page Feb. 17.]

Spring Undergarments

As spring approaches, undergarments on display are of lighter materials and more delicate colors. This is specially true of foundation garments. Corselettes, combination three-in-one garments and girdles are greatly changed from the winter models. White and shell-pink predominate for colors, while in materials net, lace, voile, thin batiste, mesh and open-work elastic replace the heavy satin and brocade winter models.

When such light, sheer materials are used, however, the garments have to be very cleverly cut in order to supply the figure with the necessary control. This is done by careful cutting, seaming and the judicious use of elastic inserts and net reinforcements. One model, for example, was made entirely of white crêpe sprinkled with rosebuds and seemed entirely too dainty to be of much use in restraining the figure. On examination, however, it was seen to be reinforced with net and elastic and so perfectly cut as to mold the figure into the firm, pretty contours of the mode. Many other trim batiste models, and frivolous lace garments for evening, which appear so fragile at first glance, are cleverly boned and reinforced to give the figure the proper control so necessary for the fitted frocks now in fashion.

Fashion Nuggets

Redingotes are being featured in sheer wools combined with either plain or printed crêpe. Long fitted sleeves conform with the fitted lines of the dress, which is usually devoid of flare. Inverted plaits give width to the bottom of the skirt. Belts of leather and the fabric of which the dress is made are worn with this type of costume.

Cotton fabrics will be very popular for all types of garments. Cotton laces and nets are shown in combination with silk for evening. Printed cotton georgettes and voiles appear in costume suits, while the coarser weaves are used for daytime and sports wear.

All dresses have become jacket-conscious, whether they are designed for daytime or evening. One very chic style of jacket is in sheer wool and has the dolman effect held in tight at the waistline with a belt. The sleeve is of three-quarter length and is edged with a band of fur.

Shoes are of special importance, for a type is presented for every costume. For a two-in-one costume, a light-colored, trimmed sandal is effective. The light navy shoe is suitable for the navy suit or woolen frock for street wear. The daintiest of sandals are favored for evening.

Clever accessories complete the beach costume. Handbag and sandals of cork, the latter of true Turkish type, are combined with a material matching the pajamas of forming a bright contrast. These not only lend color, but are practical, being of washable materials.

Jersey is more important than ever. There are many ribbed and diagonal weaves, graduated and nubby weaves, which bid fair to become popular for sports clothes. Silk jersey is also a style item specially for the suit, blouse or guimpe.

Novelty cuffs are the feature of the new spring gloves. Stitching, shirring and buttons trim the cuffs of fabric gloves which bear all the earmarks of a kid glove.

Type Figurines

Women who have often wondered how clothes designers executed their ideas will be interested in a unique method used by the costume design department of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. The head of the department had a collection of dolls made called "type figurines." Each doll is modeled after a human prototype and its coloring is as nearly like human pigmentation as possible.

The students work out their problems of design with these dolls and find the method a great improvement over working with living models, among whom definite types are not always available. By fitting the dolls to various frocks and undergarments the students are able to ascertain which undergarment or frock is most becoming to each individual doll, and consequently to the woman whose type is represented by it. They also find what adjustments have to be made, which colors and materials are becoming and unbecoming to various women.

Most of the designs for original costumes are first worked out in muslin, then executed in the correct materials.

Evening Frocks

Many of the newest evening frocks are of lace. They are presented in many colors, among the daintiest of which are shell-pink, salmon-pink and pale blue. The laces themselves are varied to suit every taste. There is a type which resembles the wool lace in vogue a season ago; lace as fine and cloud-like as tulle; and many different varieties in between these two extreme textures. Lace is itself so interesting that trimming becomes superfluous in a frock fashioned of it. A diamond clip is often the only adornment. The fashion is to supply the brilliant note with jewelry, and to have that extremely beautiful and of great delicacy. Large chiffon handkerchiefs with a corner or edge of finest lace are carried with such frocks. They are shown in the same pale colors and it is considered correct either to match or contrast the hue.

Another attractive evening fashion is sequined gowns. The word recalls a picture of a dress loaded with sequins, but today's designers use them very sparingly on misty-white or pastel chiffon in a delicate flower or fern pattern. The effect at a distance is of a tracery of sparkling threads and is exceptionally charming.

To Fit Every Figure

Foundation garments have become an important item to the well-dressed woman since the vogue of fitted styles. Some time ago, women who were hard to fit found they could obtain half sizes in foundation garments, thus making alterations unnecessary. This year there is still another aid to facilitate correct fitting. Various firms have charts called type indicators. These indicators are measuring diagrams which tell the saleswoman at a glance into which classification the customer falls. There are five different figure types listed, together with provisionary subdivisions for women whose measurements vary slightly from the chart.

Still another chart shows variations in hip measurements and may be applied to tall, short and normal figures, as well as to slim, regular, and full-size types. Practically every type of figure is considered by allowing an inch of variation in the slim and full-hipped figures.

Wrinkle-Proof Goods

The fashion of week-end trips and short tours is increasing, and it is well to buy clothes with an eye to their packing possibilities, for it is not pleasant when garments emerge from bags with a mussed, discouraged air. Skillful packing is half the battle, to be sure, but selecting clothes which have a noncrushable quality is an important second half.

Fortunately, each season brings forth several materials of this type for all hours of the day and night. For evening wear, lace, chiffon, flat crepe and embrodiered batiste or cotton net are excellent. It should be added, however, that the embroidery must be heavily massed over the surface of batiste, for this prevents it from becoming creased, and that net frocks should be without ruffles in order to resist crushing.

Piqué, linen and similar materials crush very easily in packing, but sports frocks of flat crêpe, if the fabric is pure-dye silk and not loaded, can be shaken out after unpacking and become free from wrinkles in a short time. Cotton mesh, voile, bouclette and all textiles which have a filmy or soft surface, as well as those having a spongy, rough weave, are excellent to choose for clothes which will be packed frequently.

Blouses Show Versatility

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE first appraisal of the new daytime dress models is that they are extremely "wearable," pleasantly but not obtrusively gay and suited to the various activities of spring. Another good point is that being made up of several garments in contrasting colors and materials, they can easily be varied, an economy feature that is not without charm and in which, that old standby, the blouse, plays an important rôle.

Vary the blouse and one has a new costume, for "blouse" this season is an elastic term including any separate upper garment, from a two-piece dress-top to a mere tuck-in plastron or vestee. Many two-piece dresses are made of two materials and colors which arrangement allows the top to be changed, and this transforms the appearance of the outfit.

A new feature in the practical tailored suits is the matching of dress-top and outer coat and the combination of these with a skirt of a second material, as is illustrated in a model that shows a fine-checked gray and dark red woolen for blouse and short jacket and a paneled skirt in a plain gray material. The skirt fabric makes wide, pointed revers on the jacket and a cravat that is attached to the blouse. The effect of this costume may be varied by substituting a blouse of red Irish lace or a vestee of smart colored piqué, or a waistcoat of one of the new cottons.

A more dressy tailored costume shows skirt and three-quarters-length coat of moss-green crêpe, entirely pin-tucked on the under side. The skirt comes up well over the blouse in two front points, the waistline emphasized by a flat black bow passed through a metal slide. The first blouse inspired by this suit is rather formal; it is made of a striped crêpe in beige, black and gold with a second flat black bow following the diagonal neckline and with sleeves very full at the elbows with close, high cuffs trimmed with black buttons. Substituting for this, a short-sleeved blouse of white crêpe and crochet lace makes quite a different costume.

The "Evening Tailored"

A distinct addition to the usual line of coat-and-skirt suits is the revival of the dressy tailored suit, or, as some houses are terming it, the "evening tailored," to be worn with a hat at some evening functions. This model, certainly in line with the practical considerations laid down for spring clothes, is generally carried out in dull-surfaced black satin and presents wonderful opportunities for dainty white blouses in lace and embroidery. One accompanying blouse is of white net with a light, all-over pattern in fine gold thread and is made up with jabot and full wrist ruffles of plain net. This may be changed for a double-breasted waistcoat of white satin with gold buttons, or for a low-necked pull-over of black satin in cut-out work worn over a long-sleeved blouse of white crêpe.

Piqué and Irish crochet lace are outstanding materials for blouses and vestees. Piqué is now a soft, drapable fabric that comes in many colors besides white, such as the pastel tints and strong shades like blue and red. Crochet lace is no longer necessarily white, but may be had tinted any desired color. The smartest shops present these laces in separate tops for ready use. A crochet lace model that comes in several colors has broad shoulder extensions, forming very short sleeves finished, like the pointed neck line, with bands of plain crêpe. A matching cravat is attached to the neck-back only and ties about the throat with one loop, making a becoming finish over the top of a collarless coat. Many coats now are without collars. A second blouse model is of a fine beige piqué with crochet set into the front and the lower part of long, almost close sleeves. These sleeves are a little full and high at the shoulders, a very strongly modified version of the old leg o' mutton.

Bows and Fabrics

While the high skirt built up over the blouse, sometimes with trimming, is a feature of the spring fashions, there are many new suits with skirt ending just above the hip bones. It is quite possible that these will be largely chosen, as they offer opportunity for the longer and more generally becoming overblouse or vestee that covers the waistline.

There are interesting overblouses of printed crêpes, often with a matching scarf, separate or partly attached to the blouse. Another form is double-breasted, with a wide crossing lapel and straight-cut edge several inches below the narrow belt. There are also versions of the waistcoat-blouse made just long enough to cover the skirt top, with a crossed, buttoned front and stitched epaulette straps extending over very short sleeves. A most elaborate and elegant blouse has no apparent closing; it is draped about the figure with soft folds rising to form a high collar in contrast to the short sleeves that are mere shoulder extensions. There are many examples of long-sleeved blouses to be worn with short-sleeved jackets.

A nice fashion feature often used on blouses is the fabric bow, sometimes a trimming but more often a part of the material arrangement. One type of bow, a mere knot and perky ends, is familiarly dubbed "cat's whiskers." An attractive blouse of a crêpe that shows putty-beige spots widely spaced on a bright blue ground has a narrow pointed collar band ending in a loose, casual tie; this is repeated lower on the garment and in smaller fashion on the sleeves. On another model is a narrow fabric scarf adjusted to the neck line and tying with soft bow and long ends which add softness to the open jacket sides. A fashion often repeated is a fairly narrow neck piece attached to the blouse back and fastened under the chin with a cat's whiskers bow above a V of exposed neck.

Aside from the various styles of making up in the season's blouses, there is much diversity in the fabrics used. These include prints, striped and dotted crêpes and many one-tone silks with nubbly and other surfaces that suggest wool fabrics. There are patterned wool laces with a close mesh and cotton laces showing two or more colored designs on a net ground. There is also a wide range of cotton stuffs which look like wools and are considered suitable blouse material with wool tailors. For practical blouses which may easily be tubbed come wool gauzes, cotton mesh, dotted swiss and seersucker.

The coats and suits are characterized by wider armholes and shoulder treatment, but are so cleverly manipulated as to give a trim appearance to the garment.

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue.

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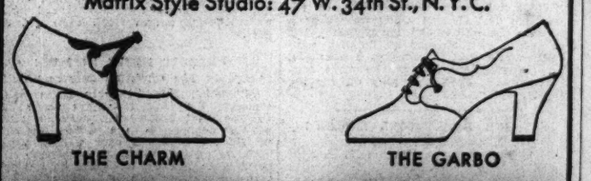

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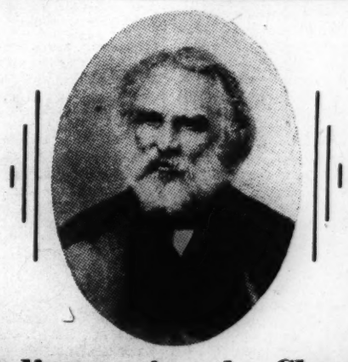

Rediscovering the Charm of a PIONEER POET

In these days when modern thinkers are prone to minimize and sometimes deride the poetry of HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, it is refreshing to have a writer come forward with a new viewpoint on the life and work of a man whose poems are treasured by America's children.

On February 27, the 125th anniversary of the poet's birth

The Christian Science Monitor

will feature a story on Longfellow—the teacher, the scholar, and the poet. Written by Millicent J. Taylor of the Monitor Staff after careful research and a visit to Longfellow's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, this story sheds a new light on the life and poetry of the only American to be honored by a memorial in Westminster Abbey.

Do not fail to get your copy of the Monitor containing this interesting story. Especially valuable will it be to English teachers and students throughout the world in giving them a fair and authentic picture of a poet whose poems were always songs of inspiration and courage to the people of a young country.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Enclosed find *cents for which please send copies of The Christian Science Monitor containing feature story on Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to the address below:

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIENS ADD POINT TO LEAD

Detroit and Boston Fail to Change Positions—Americans in Tie

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	6	12	101	77	46
Chicago	13	10	14	62	70	36
Detroit	14	7	17	75	89	35
Boston	12	10	15	89	81	34
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	18	6	14	86	84	42
Toronto	17	6	14	114	94	40
Montreal	15	6	18	120	117	36
Americans	13	7	18	66	101	33

RESULTS FEB. 23

N. Y. Rangers 2, Boston 0 (overtime).
Canadiens 2, Detroit 1.
Toronto 4, Americans 4 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 24—The Montreal Canadiens strengthened their position in the lead of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Detroit Falcons, 2 to 1, here last night, while the Toronto Leafs were being held to a tie in New York by the Americans. The victory gave the Canadiens a two-point lead over Toronto, but the locals have played one game more.

The first 32 minutes of the game were scoreless, but Detroit scored its only goal when Sorrell completed a passing play with Smith and Lewis. Six minutes later Larochelle tied the score after a rush with Morenz and Lesieur. The Canadiens had the better of the play and gave Connell a busy night, but he held them out until 44 seconds from the end of the third period, when Larochelle scored his second goal of the game. The summary:

CANADIENS	DETROIT
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	rw, Aurie, Carson, Cooper
Morenz, Lepine, c	c, Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw	lw, Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Noble
S. Mantha, Munro, Lesieur, rd	ld, Young, Smith
Hainsworth, g	g, Connell

Score—Canadiens 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Larochelle 2 for Canadiens; Sorrell for Detroit. Assists—Morenz and Lesieur for Canadiens; Smith and Lewis for Detroit. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—New York Americans held Toronto Maple Leafs to a tie last night, 4 to 4, with the score tied four times. Toronto had better combination play, but four-forward attacks and more brilliant individual shooting counted heavily for the locals.

Americans scored the only goal in the first period, Lamb making a goal on a long angle shot during a four-forward attack. Toronto scored twice early in the second period on combinations, Darragh, with Blair and Gracie assisting, and Clancy to Cotton. Later Filmore scored on another long angle shot.

An individual dash by Earl Miller scored early in the third session, but Ayres tied the score once more when Burmister's long shot rebounded to him. The first line Toronto combination, Jackson to Finnigan to Primeau, scored almost from the face-off, but McVeigh's goal, another four-forward drive, left the score even for the balance of the game. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS	TORONTO
Burmister, McVeigh, McInenly, Keating, lw	rw, Finnigan, Darragh, Bailey
Himes, Burch, McVeigh, c	c, Primeau, Blair, Miller
Lamb, Filmore, Kilrea, rw	lw, Jackson, Gracie, Cotton
Brydge, Ayres, ld	rd, Clancy, Levinsky
Dutton, Burmister, Shields, McVeigh, rd	ld, Levinsky, Horner
Worters, g	g, Chabot

Score—N. Y. Americans 4, Toronto 4. Goals—Lamb, Filmore, Ayres, McVeigh for Americans; Darragh, Cotton, Miller, Primeau for Toronto. Assists—McInenly, Dutton, Burmister, Himes, Lamb for Americans; Blair, Gracie, Clancy, Jackson, Finnigan for Toronto. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

A combination of poor finishing when in scoring position and great goal tending by Roach eventually paved the way for New York Rangers to defeat the Boston Bruins, 2 to 0 in overtime, at the Boston Garden last night. The locals had the better of the play throughout all periods, but were unable to score. Rangers had gone five games without victory until this affair.

The total shots on the net gave an indication of the play last night, with Roach making 33 saves to 22 for Thompson. After being held scoreless through the regular time, Bill Cook broke down left wing and passed the width of the rink to brother Bun, who stickhandled by two Bruins and backhanded his shot past Thompson, at 53s. Somers clinched the game almost eight minutes later when, with all except one defenseman caught up ice, he blazed another shot into the local net.

Ching Johnson, Ranger defenseman, was the star of the game, with Fred Hitchman, local defenseman, running him a close second. Bruins played without Eddie Shore. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS	BOSTON
P. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw, Oliver, Clapper, Boyd
Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Milks, c	c, Chapman, Weiland, F. Jerwa
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, rw	lw, Galbraith, Barry, Runge, Chapman
Johnson, W Cook, ld	rd, Owen
Brennan, rd	ld, Hitchman, Clapper
Roach, g	g, Thompson

Score—N. Y. Rangers 2, Boston 0. Goals—F. Cook, Somers for Rangers. Assist—W. Cook for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

THOMSON WINS AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 24 (AP)—Eric D. Thomson of Springfield, Mass., won the class A championship of the twenty-eighth anniversary golf tournament of the Tin Whistle Club flag contest on the nineteenth green here yesterday. H. W. Kase of Deal, N. J., reaching the twentieth fairway, won the class B title. J. L. Given of New York, holing out on the nineteenth, won the class C, and C. H. Pray of Manchester, Conn., reached the twentieth to take the class D award. Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, with a 73, won low gross score for the round.

DRESSER WINS BY DRAW

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 24—L. R. Dresser of New York and L. B. Smith of Millbrook, N. Y., each scored the possible 100 in an added target trapshoot of the Pinehurst Gun Club yesterday. Smith was high gun with 96 and had an allowance of 4. Dresser, with an allowance of 5, broke 95 targets. They drew for first prize, and Dresser won. Samuel Oldham of Philadelphia had an allowance of 14, and broke 84 for the next highest score of 86.

College Billiards Match by Telegraph

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Feb. 24

ADD billiards by telegraph to the list of such indoor sports as bridge by telephone and chess by post card. The University of Pennsylvania, Brown, Cornell, and the University of Rochester will hold a match tonight.

Charles C. Peterson, the trick shot artist, has devised a chart which makes it possible, and direct telegraph wires to the billiard halls of the four universities will carry the details by key symbols.

Each team marks its table with lines between the diamond and has a referee to place the balls in the exact position indicated by Peterson's chart. Then the players shoot just as if their opponents had left the balls there in person.

The scores will be interchanged at the end of the innings and the team with the highest cumulative score will win.

Dean Only Leader Scoring Saturday

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 24—W. R. Dean, Everton's famous international center forward, was the only leading marksman in four divisions of the English Association Football League who increased his total goals Saturday. Dean has been having an extraordinarily lean time recently and since the end of December has found the net only twice. This dismal record affords a marked contrast to Dean's performances during the last two months of 1931 when he scored 15 times. Even if he recovers his former brilliancy it is extremely unlikely now that Dean will improve upon the seasonal record for individual goal scoring established by himself in 1927-28 when he scored on 60 occasions for the Evertonians.

Charles Halliday, Manchester City; James Dunne, Sheffield United, Dean's nearest rivals, are both six goals behind him, but now that T. H. Waring, Aston Villa, fourth on the list, has recovered his place in the Aston Villa team, after an absence of several weeks, it is considered likely that Dean may have a new serious challenge for the position as leader.

Although the pacemakers in the other three divisions failed to score Saturday, there has been no change in the leadership.

T. C. F. Bouston, Coventry City, with his 34 goals, continues to hold the distinction of being the highest scorer in the league this season, but F. Newton, Fulham, in the same section, is very close on his heels. The following lists show the names, clubs and totals of the leading goal scorers, English league:

FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	31
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	25
James Dunne, Sheffield United	25
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	23
David Macnall, Huddersfield Town	23

SECOND DIVISION

Cyril Pearce, Swansea Town	29
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	26
W. Hartill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	23
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	20
S. Dickinson, Notts Forest	19
G. Hunt, Tottenham Hotspur	19

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

A. Hall, Lincoln City	29
W. Millar, Barrow	21
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	20
S. Deacon, Crew Alexandra	19
Thomas Jennings, Chester	18
D. Duncan, Hull City	18

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

T. C. F. Bourton, Coventry City	34
F. Newton, Fulham	33
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	22
W. W. Robbins, Cardiff City	20
William Lane, Brentford	20
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	20

WASHINGTON STAYS IN RACE FOR TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 24—University of Washington retained its chance to take the northwest championship from State College of Washington by winning its fourth game from University of Idaho last night, 44 to 39. By winning both of its remaining games with the Cougars, Washington will take the Northern Division championship of the Pacific Coast Conference from the team that held it all season.

WASHINGTON	IDAHO
Lee, Weber, lf	rg, Lacy, Nelson
Hanover, rf	lg, Wicks
Fuller, c	c, Grenier
Cairney, Lee, lg	rf, Barrett
Nelson, rg	lf, Herman, Hale

Score—University of Washington 44, University of Idaho 39. Goals from floor—Fuller 7, Nelson 4, Hanover 2, Weber 2, Lee 2, Cairney for Washington; Barrett 5, Grenier 5, Lacy 3, Wicks, Nelson for Idaho. Goals from foul—Fuller 3, Hanover 2, Nelson 2, Cairney for Washington; Barrett 3, Herman 2, Wicks 2, Lacy Grenier for Idaho. Referee—Robert Morris.

MISS WILLIAMS WINS MEDAL

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Notwithstanding lowering skies, intermittent showers and a gale which blew across the course, Miss Frances Williams of Allentown, Penna., stroked her way to medalist honors in the women's South Atlantic golf tournament at the Ormond Beach Golf Club here yesterday with a card of 43—37—80. Miss Williams was one stroke better than Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of New York, whose card showed 41—40—81. Scores of 94 were good enough to qualify for the first flight. Miss Helen L. Hicks, United States women's champion; Miss Maureen Orcutt, former metropolitan and eastern titleholder, and Mrs. Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., three of the best women players in the country, who were scheduled to qualify, failed to appear. Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago carded 45—39—84 for third honors in the qualifying play, while Mrs. L. Solomon of Memphis was fourth with 46—41—87.

SIDNEY N. STROTZ REELECTED

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Sidney N. Strotz yesterday was reelected president of the Chicago Stadium Corporation, operator of Chicago's huge sports palace. The term will be his third since he succeeded Sheldon M. Clark. James Norris Sr. was elected chairman of the board of directors, succeeding Harold Strotz, who will remain a member of the board.

TWO SESSIONS FOR GIANTS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP)—Manager John J. McGraw arrived at the New York Giants' training headquarters yesterday and made his presence felt by announcing there would be two practice sessions a day starting Thursday. After their practice session, the Giants took time out long enough to inspect one of the moving picture studios.

LLOYD WANER EN ROUTE

ADA, Okla., Feb. 24 (AP)—His contract signed, Lloyd Waner left his winter home here last night for the Pittsburgh Pirate training camp at Paso Robles, Calif. He said his contract terms were "satisfactory."

BOILERMAKERS SETTING PACE

Purdue Leading as 'Big Ten' Race Reaches Semi-final Stage

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Purdue	7	1	319	228	.875
Northwestern	8	2	283	276	.800
Minnesota	6	3	258	222	.667
Illinois	5	3	210	187	.625
Michigan	5	4	255	216	.556
Ohio State	4	5	252	267	.444
Indiana	4	6	293	319	.400
Wisconsin	2	6	196	238	.250
Iowa	2	7	243	275	.222
Chicago	1	7	194	259	.125

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL GAMES

Saturday; Feb. 27—Purdue at Wisconsin, Illinois at Minnesota, Chicago at Ohio State, Michigan at Iowa. Monday, Feb. 29—Iowa at Chicago, Illinois at Purdue, Wisconsin at Michigan, Northwestern at Ohio State.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—Eight games next Saturday and Monday advance the basketball championship race in the "Big Ten" to a semi-final stage. Purdue University, which seized the leadership from Northwestern University last Saturday, is involved in two games. It should win both merely by sustaining the pace it set in its last two games. The Boilermaker crew attacks University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., on Saturday, and then receives University of Illinois at Lafayette, Ind., on Monday.

Northwestern takes a trip to Ohio State on Monday which should result in a victory for the Wildcats. Minnesota, in third place, receives at Minneapolis its keenest rival, University of Illinois, in fourth place after climbing rapidly. The other games involve teams out of title consideration, University of Chicago visiting Ohio State University, and University of Michigan visiting University of Iowa, on Saturday, while Iowa comes to Chicago and Wisconsin goes to Michigan on Monday.

Average 40 Points

Averaging nearly 40 points a game, Purdue has built up a record of seven victories and one defeat. Illinois, to be received Monday, is the only team able to defeat Purdue. In a previous meeting, the Illini stopped the Boilermakers, 28 to 21. They cannot be expected to do that again, if the Purdue squad maintains the standard set against Northwestern, 48 to 33, and against Indiana, 42 to 29, in its last two games.

J. R. Wooden '32, Purdue's left guard, seized the scoring leadership of the Conference with a total of 93 points, by making 15 points against Northwestern and 17 against Indiana. This relegated to second place, Joseph Reiff '33, Northwestern right forward, who set the individual scoring pace all season. Reiff made only six points on Purdue and two on Michigan, and now displays 86 points for a season total.

Purdue should not have so much trouble at Wisconsin, though the latter changed its course to defeat Chicago, 34 to 23. The Badgers have been able to defeat only the Maroons this season, winning both games. They have not the scoring ability to keep up with the Boilermakers. Though having played eight games, Wisconsin does not show a representative among the first 24 high scorers. It lost to Minnesota, 34 to 17, last Saturday.

Illinois Upset Minnesota

Illinois, which upset Minnesota at Urbana, 23 to 15, last week-end, may not repeat at Minneapolis. The victory which followed, 29 to 23, against Michigan, was encouraging, but the Illini do not play consistently. Few basketball teams do, but the Illini have been providing surprises. Their best scorer has come up from a slow start to compile a total of 51 points in eight games. He is H. A. Hellmich '34, center, who scored 16 points on eight baskets against Michigan. C. K. Bennett '33, right forward, who previously set the pace, is right behind Hellmich with 49 points.

Minnesota has two scorers who are keeping well toward the top and holding the team in the same relative position. V. F. Licht '33, left guard, shows the way for the team with 59 points. B. N. Robinson '34, forward, in two fewer games, has scored 56 points.

N. J. Daniels '32, Michigan center, held third place by scoring 21 points over the week end, raising his total to 85 points. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals Floor	Fouls	Pts
J. R. Wooden, lg, Purdue	31	31	93
Joseph Reiff, rf, Northwestern	32	22	86
N. J. Daniels, c, Michigan	31	23	85
H. B. Moffitt, lf, Iowa	26	20	72
J. R. Eddy, lf, Purdue	24	20	68
Arnold Suddith, lg, Indiana	22	18	62
V. F. Licht, lg, Minnesota	26	7	59
B. N. Robinson, lf, Minnesota	19	18	56
J. R. Hoffer, rg, Ohio State	23	10	56
H. H. Kellar, rf, Purdue	23	9	55
E. C. Johnson, lf, Northwestern	20	15	55
G. T. Hodgson, rf, Indiana	19	15	53
H. A. Hellmich, c, Illinois	23	5	51
C. K. Bennett, rf, Illinois	16	17	49
I. B. Williamson, rg, Michigan	18	12	48
D. H. Eveland, rf, Michigan	20	8	48
P. D. Stephenson, lf, Chicago	16	16	48
R. H. Colburn, rf, Ohio State	18	10	46
F. B. Conrad, c, Ohio State	12	21	45
W. R. Weir, c, Indiana	19	7	45
Saul Farber, rg, Northwestern	15	15	45

YOUNGSTERS TIE FOR MEDAL

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP)—Two youngsters showed their elders the way yesterday, and came home to tie for the medal in the Houston Country Club's eighteenth annual invitation golf tournament. Gus Moreland of Dallas, 20-year-old defending champion, and Willie Maguire Jr., 16-year-old son of the club's professional, each shot a 144 for the 36 holes of qualifying play. Willie had a 69 for Monday's first 18, and a first-rate chance to come out well ahead for medalist, but his putter faltered and he finished with 75. Moreland took 70 Monday, 1 over par, and 74 yesterday, playing the more consistent game. They will play off for the medal Sunday.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Baker 32, Haskell 29.
Baldwin-Wallace 34, Kenyon 31.
Baylor 36, Rice 23.
Butler 38, Franklin 23.
Fort Hays State 34, Emporia T. 23.
Georgia Tech 25, Georgia 22.
Illinois Normal 28, Illinois Wesleyan 17.
Iowa S. T. 38, Simpson 34.
N. C. State 36, North Carolina 17.
Newberry 49, Erskine 24.
Notre Dame 28, Michigan State 20.
St. John's 34, Washington 14.
St. Louis 21, Washington 17.
Superior T. 38, Eau Claire T. 32.
Temple 48, Manhattan 21.
Trinity 26, Conn Aggies 28.
Vermont 32, Norwich 20.
Washington 44, Idaho 39.

Quist Is Victor Over Cunningham

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Yale Club put three of its famous novices into the quarterfinal round of the United States Class C squash tennis championships at the Park Avenue Squash Club yesterday, but the fourth, W. Dickson Cunningham, was eliminated by a home club player, A. J. Quist, after a terrific battle in which the loser was within a point of victory in straight games.

J. S. Becker, the Yale Club leader, defeated Bernard M. Shanley of Essex Club; Van Buren Taliaferro, also seeded, scored over Carlos Lazo of the home club, with ease, 15—3, 15—4, and W. D. Hoag, winner of the novice tourney early in the season, disposed of Samuel McCutcheon of the Elizabeth team, after the best match of the day, 12—15, 15—7, 15—10. Hoag, who has been playing less than a year, has developed a kill shot, which was lacking in his play earlier.

The victory of Quist constituted the only real upset of the day. He found Cunningham a steady battler, and was several times within a point of giving up the battle. But by coming from behind when close to defeat, he managed to get by the second game, and then ran out the deciding game with ease.

The other four victors were W. J. Mackey, the added starter from Elizabeth Town & Country Club, Paul Cavanagh, Crescent Athletic Club, and two of the seeded players, W. P. Hoffman, Bayside Tennis Club, and R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club. Becker will encounter Mackey, Hoffman will oppose Cavanagh, Hoag will have O'Neill for his opponent, and Taliaferro will meet Quist. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS C INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS—FOURTH ROUND

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated Bernard M. Shanley, Essex Club, 15—10, 15—10.

W. J. Mackey, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated A. P. Heineman, City A. C., 8—15, 18—16, 15—7.

W. P. Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue S. C., 15—11, 8—15, 15—12.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent A. C., defeated H. E. Landis, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—5, 15—9.

W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 12—15, 15—7, 15—10.

R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. A. Forrester Jr., Park Avenue S. C., 15—3, 17—15.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue S. C., 15—3, 15—4.

A. J. Quist, Park Avenue S. C., defeated W. Dickson Cunningham, Yale Club, 11—15, 18—17, 15—5.

Duluth Outscores Chicago Americans

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	20	2	13	65	44	40
Chicago	18	4	12	83	55	36
Duluth	16	3	16	73	72	32
St. Louis	14	7	16	57	67	28
Tulsa	13	3	17	60	71	26
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29.)

RESULT FEB. 23

Duluth 5, Chicago 3.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—Duluth Hornets defeated Chicago Shamrocks, 5 to 2, in an American Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Four goals in the third period brought the visitors from behind. The Shamrocks played without their captain, Gordon Brydson, wingman, who was banished on account of a third major penalty of the season assessed in a previous game.

DULUTH	CHICAGO
Lessard, Bouchard, lw	rw, Armand, O'Neill, Wiseman
Scott, Thorsteinsen, c	c, MacKenzie, Clayton, Riley
Forslund, Anderson, Morrison, rw	lw, Johnson, McFadyen, Prelesnik
Bergl, Stuart, ld	rd, Taylor, Buswell
Davis, rd	ld, Headley
Turner, g	g, Karakas

Score—Duluth Hornets 5, Chicago Shamrocks 2. Goals—Scott, Lessard, Forslund, Davis and Anderson for Duluth; Johnson and O'Neill for Chicago. Assists—Forslund, Davis and Stuart for Duluth; Taylor and McFadyen for Chicago. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TEN GOLFERS BREAK PAR 72

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Par figures were tossed around considerably yesterday in the first round of the 54-hole St. Petersburg $1500 open golf tournament as Wiffy Cox of Brooklyn, Clayton Atridge of Tampa and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., jumped into the early lead with 18-hole scores of 69 strokes each. Par for the course is 72. Joe Kirkwood, the Philadelphia trick shot artist, was a stroke back of the leaders. Bracketed in third place with cards of 71 each were: Hugh Kirkpatrick, St. Petersburg; Clarence Doser, Rochester, N. Y.; Harry Cooper, Chicago; Joe Turness, Elmsford, N. Y.; Johnny Farrell, St. Augustine, Fla., and Billy Burke, Bellesir, Fla. Burke is the United States open champion; Farrell is a former United States titleholder. Babe Ruth, New York Yankees home run king and the showman amateur in the tournament, carded 78. He had trouble on the first hole, taking 6 against a par 4, and on the eighteenth, requiring seven strokes on a par 5. He played his round with Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, Mich, who shot 73. Gene Sarazen, a former United States champion, was to play with them but did not appear.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	16	9	12	74	68	41
Windsor	16	7	13	84	68	39
London	15	9	12	68	50	39
Detroit	15	8	12	73	64	38
Pittsburgh	12	8	16	60	84	32
Syracuse	13	6	16	82	86	32
Cleveland	13	5	19	79	100	31

RESULTS FEB. 23

London 4, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 4, Buffalo 1.

LONDON CLOSES GAP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 24—Cleveland Indians suffered another setback here last night when they bowed to London Tecumsehs, 4 to 0. It was Londons' seventh successive win at home and put the local club in a tie with Windsor for second place in the International League. It was also the tenth shut-out of the season for goalkeeper Herb Stuart of the Tecumsehs. Gene Carrigan scored twice, while Pettinger and Groh each got one goal.

DETROIT KEEPS IN RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 24—Only three points separate the four leading clubs of the International Hockey League as a result of the decisive 4- to 1 victory recorded by Detroit Olympics over Buffalo Bisons here last night. Olympics bolstered their third place position, one point behind London and Windsor and three behind Buffalo, through the victory. Lauder scored Buffalos' only goal on a pass from Both. Art Gagne, veteran right wing man, scored twice for Olympics. Newman and McCabe got the other goals.

SIMONS AND GASTON SIGN

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Mel Simons, outfielder, and Milton Gaston, pitcher, returned their signed contracts for the 1932 baseball season to the White Sox today. Gaston came to the Chicago Americans in a trade with Boston.

WOOD FORCED OUT OF PLAY

Davis Cup Star Unable to Continue in Bermuda Tournament

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 24 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood Jr. was forced to retire from the Bermuda tennis championships yesterday. The youthful New York Davis Cup star had won the first set of his match with Capt. B. V. Smith of Bermuda, 6—1, but was trailing, 6—5, in the second when he was forced to quit.

Wood's elimination came as a distinct disappointment to a large crowd of spectators who had expected him to march through his early round opponents and reach the finals, possibly against the British star, Frederick J. Perry. Perry, making his first appearance in the tournament, disposed of Captain Rendle of Bermuda, 6—0, 6—0.

The biggest surprise of the day was furnished by Lawrence B. Rice of Boston, Bermuda champion in 1922, who has been out of major tennis competition for several years. Rice eliminated Edward W. Burns of Brooklyn, in a hard-fought match, 8—6, 6—3.

The first 12 games of the deuced first set followed service, but Rice broke through Burns' service in the thirteenth game and then captured the set by taking his own. Earlier in the day Burns had defeated Maj. H. D. Roach of Bermuda, 6—3, 6—1.

Other winners in men's singles were R. Berkeley Bell of New York, Leighton Brewer of Boston and H. K. Lester and George Patrick Hughes of Great Britain.

Bell eliminated two opponents, A. Law Jr. of New York, 6—2, 6—3, and H. R. Hill of Bermuda, 6—0, 6—1. Brewer defeated Lieut.-Commander Williams, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—2. Lester eliminated B. Eve of Bermuda, 6—2, 6—2, and Hughes put out J. L. Karrick Jr., Bermuda, 6—0, 6—3.

In the women's singles, Miss Betty Nuthall, after finishing off her incompleted match with Mrs. Charles Stone of Washington, 6—4, 6—3, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., 7—5, 6—2. Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, the defending champion, defeated Miss Nancy Cluett Troyny, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Troyny previously had eliminated Miss A. Sard of Washington, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Mayme MacDonald of New York defeated Miss A. Morice of Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5, and Miss Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, eliminated Miss M. Cluett Troyny, Bermuda, 6—1, 6—2.

YANKS BUY SPRINGFIELD CLUB

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—The sale of the Springfield baseball club of the Eastern League to the New York Yankees was announced last night after a seven-hour conference between representatives of both clubs. The papers were signed by Arthur J. Shean, who has operated the Springfield club for the last 13 years, and Byron Clark, attorney for Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, owner of the New York club; George M. Weiss, newly appointed manager of the New York club's minor league activities, and H. Eugene McCann, also representing the club. No purchase price was announced. It was announced that McCann, who managed the Springfield team for three years and later joined the Yankees as a scout, had been named president of the company that will operate the Springfield club. Weiss will serve as vice-president. It also was stated that a manager will be named within a few days so that work can be started at once to build up a team for the coming season. The purchase of the local club by the Yankees is another step in the plans of Colonel Ruppert to build up a "chain store" system of baseball clubs like that now operated by the St. Louis Cardinals.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX LEAVE

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Headed by a new president and a new manager, the Chicago White Sox left today for Mineral Wells, Texas, the first stop on the training schedule. The new president of the club is J. Louis Comiskey, who succeeded to the position after his father, Charles A. Comiskey, passed away. The younger Comiskey has obtained new talent by trade and purchase, and is just as determined as his father was, to bring another American League championship to Chicago. The new manager of the team is Lew Fonseca. He played in the infield and outfield last season. The training season will be divided into two parts. The first part at Mineral Wells will be for the purpose of getting into condition. The actual business of sizing up new men and playing baseball, will be undertaken at San Antonio, Texas.

RIBAS STILL LEADS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Charles C. Peterson of St. Louis won the eleventh block of his fancy shots billiard contest with Isidro Ribas of Spain last night, 123 to 129, but the Spaniard still leads in total points with one more block to be played here. Peterson completed his quota of 34 shots in 123 attempts last night, while Ribas needed 129. In total points Ribas leads by 29, the score standing: Ribas, 1327; Peterson, 1386.

WRIGHT AGREES TO TERMS

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—The big news in the Brooklyn Dodgers' training camp yesterday was that Shortstop Glenn Wright had ironed out his contract difficulties with the club. "I never really was a holdout," Wright said. "My ideas differed from the club's, but they were not great enough to cause me to stay away from camp. We straightened it out and I will sign as soon as a contract is prepared."

FRANK WARD IN EASY VICTORY

Triumphs Over Nordlie in U. S. Squash Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 — Frank Ward, United States open champion for the past four years and coach at City Athletic Club, simply swamped his opponent, Frank Nordlie, who is now coach of squash racquets at Ardsley Swimming Club, to enter the semifinals of the 1932 squash tennis championship yesterday evening at the Shelton Hotel courts. The score, 15—2, 15—3, 15—1, fails to express the margin of superiority, as the match only lasted 23 minutes.

For the first time since the event started, an amateur reached the semifinal round, when Henry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, amateur champion for the past two years, defeated Philip T. Moore, second amateur player on the Columbia University Club team, in straight sets, scored at 15—12, 15—10, 15—5.

Two Scotch professionals, James L. Reid, Crescent Athletic Club, and Ernest L. Clark, Columbia University, fought out in characteristic style, the third match of the evening, with Reid defeating his opponent, 15—8, 15—6, 15—1.

The remaining quarter-final match, between Thomas Ianicelli, coach at Essex Club of New York, and Robert L. Cahill of Park Avenue Squash Club, will be played this evening, with the semifinals and finals on Thursday and Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinals

Frank Ward, City Athletic Club, defeated Frank Nordlie, Ardsley Swimming Club, 15—2, 15—3, 15—1.

Henry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 15—10, 15—5.

James L. Reid, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Ernest L. Clark, Columbia University Club, 15—8, 15—6, 15—1.

CRESCENT A. C. TEAM MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Crescent Athletic Club, playing on its home courts by special agreement with its opponent, Short Hills Club, scored a clean sweep victory in the playoff for the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship yesterday and holds the championship.

Only in one case were the losers able to make any stand against the home club players, when Edgar A. Clark took the initial game of his match with Donald Lawson. The other matches were in straight games, with the next best performance staged by A. H. Marckwald, for Short Hills, who forced extra points in the first game with J. N. Schermerhorn. The summary:

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—3.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated A. H. Marckwald, Short Hills, 17—15, 15—10.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, 15—1, 15—3.

Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated G. L. Lewis, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—8.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated L. P. Bayard, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—11.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills, 10—15, 15—11, 15—7.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—7.

HARVARD FENCERS TRIUMPH

The Harvard varsity fencing team won the New England three-weapon championship Tuesday night by scoring a 2-to-1 victory over the Boston Athletic Association. The Boston A. A. team earned a 2-to-1 victory over the Harvard seconds in the semifinals. In the finals, Harvard varsity won the épée and saber bouts, with the foils going to the B. A. A. H. P. Walker won from J. P. Parker, 5 to 3, in the saber bout; T. R. Moran defeated E. L. Lane, 3 to 2 in the épée bout, while J. Levis, Olympic champion, triumphed over Capt. Gilbert Kerlin of Harvard, 5 to 3, in foils.

HARVARD TO LOSE TWO STARS

The Harvard varsity football team of 1932 will be without the services of two veteran stars. They are John W. Crickard and Charles Devens. Crickard was on probation his sophomore year and so could not play, while Devens was on probation last fall. Crickard has decided not to return to college next fall, while Devens has decided to play baseball this spring, which will debar him from further varsity competition, even though he return to college.

Increase Track And Field Tryouts

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Three additional track and field tryouts for the United States team in the coming Olympics were added to the schedule yesterday by the American Olympic Committee, the meets to be held at Houston, Texas, San Francisco and Detroit. No dates were set.

The country now has been divided into 11 sections. In addition to the three added yesterday the other sectional tryouts will be held at Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Denver, Iowa City, Iowa, New Orleans, Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati and Boston, Mass.

The eastern collegiate trials will be conducted as part of the National Collegiate A. A. championships at Chicago June 7 and 8, and the western collegiate trials as part of the Intercollegiate Association championships at Berkeley, Calif., July 1 and 2.

The final tryouts for the team are scheduled for Stanford Stadium, Palo Alto, Calif., July 15 and 16.

The committee announced that special permission may be granted to enable an athlete to compete in a sectional tryout at the point of his preference regardless of his permanent home location.

Three marathon tryouts will be held, at Boston April 19, Baltimore May 28, and Los Angeles about June 11 the three winners to compose the United States team along with the second man at Los Angeles.

Two tryouts will be held for the 50,000

THE HOME FORUM

The Call of England Is Heard

IT MUST be admitted that those Australians who have made the journey north of the line travel in retrospect the twelve thousand miles which separate Australia from England, often and often every day, and in far less time than it takes to tell. In one endless lightning flash, the vivid journey is made across the surging Australian Bight, north over the placid Indian Ocean where flying fish sport and splash in the warm tropic seas. On, on, beyond the ever-receding blue horizon the bows cut clean and furrow the transparent water like a hungry plow. Soon Colombo with its eastern brilliance and glamour is left astern, and the Red Sea, flanked with far-stretching wildernesses, comes into view.

At Suez, a string of flags hangs limp from the yardarm. Three steamers, of multicolored funnels, simultaneously weigh in their clattering anchors and line up for the Indian-file passage between the sunburned banks. Port Said fades into the receding night 'mid shouts of: "Very cheap bargain, Mr. MacGregor," and: "Good-bye, Mr. MacIntosh," come from the swarthy marine merchandisers.

A full moon glistens along the romantic Mediterranean, while far across the afterpoop deck, dense ripples of belching black smoke trail into the darkness. Beneath the engine room, sweltering stokers swing coal-stacked shovels back and forth, intent upon increasing steam, and consequently speed, so that the home port will be reached according to schedule. Naples and Toulon soon merge with the forgotten distance when once the sentinel, called Gibraltar, lifts its majestic form from the blue and sends forth its immutable welcome.

From here, nothing stands between the heart-throbbing liner and the garden of England. Biscay may attempt to dampen spirits and hinder progress, but April is dawning and the nearing sun of spring disperses unfriendly fogs and pacifies turbulent seas. As the Channel is approached, massive four-funneled Atlantic veterans announce the nearness of Southampton. The Needles loom into view. The Solent is navigated, with the Isle of Wight to the starboard, and the historical New Forest on the port bow. Quietly, the liner settles alongside. Beetlelike tugs, bristling with impudence and fuming with importance, buffet the weary giant of steel to the dock side. With Lilliputian determination, peak-capped and short-coated men make fast the rope hawsers and steel ties from quai posts to ship-deck bollards.

On the bridge is heard a series of bells. The last command has been given and the arrowhead falls asleep, pointing to "Finished with Engines." Huge pistons and a maze of mighty molds of metal which, for so many days, have been heaving and straining to the powerful impulses of steam, sink into a murmurous slumber. The hiss of escaping steam indicates the engines' drowsy breathing. Ascending footsteps on the steel companionways ring reverberant farewells, as boiler-sooted and coal-begrimed men make for the daylight high above.

A gun port on the ship's side opens wide. A gangway links ship with shore. Color-clad people stream smilingly onto the wharf. Cases and trunks lay bare travel-stained garments for the scrutiny of customs officials. An impatient locomotive, figuratively pawing the rails and spurting long jets of steam, joins in the excitement; blows its snub nose with a heart-cheering shriek characteristic of English engines, and stealthily creeps from the grayness of the terminal.

As the winding roads and hedgerows extend their greeting, the visitors rest their eyes on the soft rounded hills and the long-grassed valleys, on the solemn oaks and the aspiring poplars, the black-trunked, newly bursting beeches, and the lace-flecked elms. Is it a dream? they murmur as the train slides between rolling fields and brings to their gaze ever-changing, ever more beautiful landscapes.

All too soon the outskirts of the world's most captivating city are reached. As evening lowers its veil of peace over London, the train slackens speed and creeps into wistful and wondering Waterloo Station. "So this is London!"

Breathless with exultation, speechless with admiration, the Australians board a 33 bus. A friendly hand, associated inseparably with a friendly cockney voice, assists them to the platform. They climb the narrow, curving stairs and make their way to the front seats in time to see the Thames flowing beneath the temporary Waterloo Bridge. Patiently their bus penetrates the Strand congestion, rounds Nelson's Monument at Trafalgar Square, sweeps up Lower Regent Street to Piccadilly Circus, skirts the Green Park with its glorious corner of golden daffodils; and, looking over the budding plane trees of Hyde Park, they lose themselves in the tranquillity of a London night.

N. P.

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Light of the Pyrénees

The Pyrénees, daughters of fire, do not enjoy the youthfulness of the Alps, do not possess their abundant waters. They are rich in metals, marbles, living and vivifying thermal springs. And, above all, they are rich in light.

Their austere, formidable and unbroken rampart is the barrier between Europe and Africa; that Africa which men call Spain. It is an absolute and direct divorce, for which no graduation prepares us. Notwithstanding the massiveness of the Alps, we can pass with sufficient ease from Italy into Provence, to Lyons. But if you have started from Toulouse over the Pyrénees, and descended their rapid southern slope to Saragossa, you have crossed a world.

With less elevated occasional peaks, they are loftier in the mass than the Alps. Less complex, they become imposing by their majestic simplicity and sublime character.

In a truly beautiful and symmetrical opposition, their two great rivers descend in inverse directions, one to the east, the other to the west; the Ebro to the Mediterranean, the Garonne to the ocean. But the course of the Ebro is rigidly straight. In the curve of the Garonne is inscribed, and not ungracefully, the fine torrent of the Adour.

Their sublimity consists in the radiance, the glowing hues, the fantastic lightings with which they are incessantly crowned by the rugged southern world they conceal, but which we long to see. In this respect we must acknowledge the Alps to succumb and grow pale before them. In the Pyrénees, the singular green lights of the waters in the *gaves* — meadows of emerald, in striking contrast with their ruins—with the green and red marbles which crop through their black strata of rock, have a distinct character of their own. . . .

In a hot summer which I spent at Montauban, I had a lofty and extremely large window, like a gallery of crystal, opening on the vast plain of the Tescou and the Tarn, and commanding the line of the Pyrénees from Bayonne to the Pic du Midi, and thence to Roussillon. But at so great a distance I could only distinguish this line at certain hours and on certain days. When the air became transparent, as on days preceding a storm, I could see its flaunting image. Did I see it? Or was it a cloud? No, it was truly the Pyrénean peaks. Only at times they seemed clothed in deeper and whiter snow than was really the case. The wide, rich and beautiful plain (the finest, I think, in the world), by its thousand imposing accidents of field and river, as by its infinite variety, sufficiently warned one of the great space which lay between us. But the very doubtfulness, the fugitive and deceptive nature of the vague apparition, only made me the greedier and more insatiable in reference to its prospect.

For entire hours I would remain absorbed in a dreamy contemplation, which, far from being cold, was always full of intense emotion. What visions of the past, what imaginations, what chimeras, we connected with that uncertain yet real cloud, which reappeared but at intervals, with that barrier of a world, and with the unknown which stretched beyond! . . .

That great wall, which decreases in elevation only at its two extremities, has there for its warders two impetuous spirits—the Basque and the Catalan — who introduce the stranger with marked appropriateness into the strange country of Don Quixote.—JULES MICHELET, in "The Mountain." Translated from the French by W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS.

Courtesy The Art Institute of Chicago

Winter: From a Woodcut by the Polish Artist, Wladyslaw Skoczylas

Mrs. Fiske

A formal and forbidding biography of Mrs. Fiske might tell of the lecture on her art she once delivered—in a moment of abstraction, I suspect—from the stage of Sanders Theater, in Cambridge, but the story we are after will tell rather of the time she journeyed out there to have tea at the Hollis with Professor Copeland. The old "Advocate" boys still like to tell how they waylaid her at the station, bore her in triumph to the "Advocate" office, and so lavished their attentions on her that the afternoon was half spent before a stern messenger-boy appeared with a note for her. One glance at it, and with overwhelming gestures of despair, contrition, and farewell, she vanished from their sight. The message had fluttered unheeded to the floor. It was simply this, brief, but imperious, "Minnie, come over to Copey's." . . .

And if it were left for me to write that story, I should certainly want some reference to "Fogg's Ferry," the wild Western melodrama with which in the early eighties Miss Maddern herself came out of the West. Only the other day the man who wrote it passed on. It was her first appearance in our part of the country as a star, and she could not have been more than sixteen at the time. Not from her, but as a friend of a friend of Frohman's, I learned how profound was the impression she made then on two young adventurers of the theater who crossed her trail in Boston and aspired to place her under contract forever and ever. One was named Charles Frohman, the other was named David Belasco.

One evening they met in the lobby of the old Boston Museum and poured forth to each other their faith in the new star that had shot across the theatrical firmament. Soon Frohman became so worked up that he borrowed two dollars and hurried away. It is not puzzling that he should have had to borrow that staggering sum in those lean days, but it is a little mysterious that Belasco should have had it to lend. With it Frohman made his way to a florist's and demanded as fine a bouquet as his funds would buy. Then, with his arms full of flowers and his head full of dreams, he made for the theater where "Fogg's Ferry" was the bill. As he approached the alley leading to the stage-door his heart sank at a strange apparition. There, entering the same alley, with the same token under his arm, was the young Belasco.

It was too much. The two met at the stage-door, each grimly determined that his flowers and his offer should go in first. A scuffle followed, and soon the stage-hands were rushing to the heroine of the story with accounts of the pitched battle between her admirers. She could not have guessed that the fight for her favor was between two who would achieve international reputation in the theater of twenty years after. She was merely gratified, exhilarated, and delighted beyond measure by the flowers and the fight. I have never been able to learn whose bouquet did pass the door first, but I suspect it was Frohman's, for thirty years later . . . at the Hudson Theater, while she was playing there in "The High Road," his first greeting was, "Did you keep the flowers?" Whereat she beamed upon him and held out both her hands.

"O my dear Mr. Frohman," she said, "would that I could have!"—From "Mrs. Fiske; Her Views on actors, acting and the problems of production, recorded by ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT."

Winter

Out of the seasons
Winter finds dreams,
With snowy covers
On frozen streams;
While star-white satin
Covers the lake,
Blankets of feathers
Enfold the brake.
Ermine robes spread
Where daisies ran riot,
While dreams for the heart
Blossom from quiet.

HELEN MARING.

SKOCZYLAS, who made this woodcut, is one of the leading artists in Poland today. Though he is best known for his wood engraving, he is also a painter and illustrator who has made some notable posters. Director of the State School of Fine Arts in Warsaw, he already has had a number of brilliant students who have made names for themselves in wood engraving. Skoczylas founded the "Ryt," or flourishing little society of graphic artists in Warsaw, ten members of which work chiefly on wood. He also formed the Polish Graphic Artists Association, a larger society in which the members practise etching and other forms of the graphic arts.

Skoczylas's favorite themes in his woodcuts are contemporary Polish types and life of the Podhale (the Tatra Lowlands), and those old legends which are still alive among the Polish people. His vigorous technique is reminiscent of that found in old Russian tracts and in primitive wood engraving of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. However, he handles his medium in a manner emphatically his own. As one critic has said: "There is a touch of the distinctively ornamental in his work which has nothing in common with naturalism." His plates are well composed, vigorously designed and often treated by the parallel method of hatching.

Skoczylas is one of eleven artists represented in the Polish section of the Third International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving, held at the Art Institute of Chicago this winter. His "Winter" is in the circuit exhibition, sent to museums in smaller cities. The Polish work in these exhibitions has, since the first, always attracted a great deal of attention for its artistic handling and individuality. In company with the artists of other lands, the Polish artists' revival of wood engraving may make this art once more popular as it was before the days of photo-engraving. These exhibitions at the Chicago Art Institute are proving that, at least, the artists are going more than halfway to bring about that revival.

Sponge Exchange, Nassau

The Sponge Exchange, like the Market, covers an area from the harbor front to Bay Street. In this place the sponge brokers inspect the lots of sponges spread in great squares over the floor of the exchange and bid for them. For generations the sponge industry has been the chief one of the Colony; it is soaked in the romances of the colored people, and it has evolved a vocabulary of its own.

The "sponger" is usually a tall and powerful man from one of the Out Islands. He may be "signed on" as "sculler," to operate a small open boat with a single oar, or as a "hooker," whose job it is to peer from the bow of such a boat through a glass-bottomed bucket, and find and hook a sponge with the aid of a pole which may vary in length from twelve to seventy-two feet. The "Mud" is the shallow marl strip of the Bahamas, surrounded by bays and islands, where sponges grow in profusion.

The spongers sail from Nassau in their five to thirty-ton vessels outfitted by sponge merchants, for a voyage of four to six weeks. Arriving at the Mud, anchors are cast. The boats are sent out, each with a sculler and hooker. The latter crouches finally in the bow and looks down through the water-glass, which he has rested on the surface of the water. He sees a world abounding in moving things and in still objects. The purple and ochre sea-fans are waving and fishes of every hue are swimming by them. Marine flowers, ferns and coral, are scattered about. Conchs are visible, and by them, embedded in the milky dust, are sponges. The sponger has let his pole descend until the hooks at the end have gripped the sponge. A twist, a tug, and the upward pulling commences. Presently, the dripping sponge is dropped into the boat, a heavy black mass.—From "Bahamian Lore," by ROBERT A. CURRY.

A Sail Down the Hudson

It was midnight, and I took the first watch myself, bidding my two companions to crawl under the half-deck and go to sleep. This they both did without any parley, Rupert occupying an inner place, while Neb lay with his legs exposed to the night air.

The breeze freshened, and for some time I thought it might be necessary to reef, though we were running dead before the wind. I succeeded in holding on, however, and I found the *Grace and Lucy* was doing wonders in my watch. When I gave Rupert his call at four o'clock, the boat was just approaching two frowning mountains, where the river was narrowed to a third or fourth of its former width; and, by the appearance of the shores, and the dim glimpses I had caught of a village of no great size on the right bank, I knew we were in what is called Newburg Bay. This was the extent of our former journeyings south, all three of us having once before, and only once, been as low as Fishkill Landing, which lies opposite to the place that gives this part of the river its name.

Rupert now took the helm, and I went to sleep. The wind still continued fresh and fair, and I felt no uneasiness on account of the boat. It is true, there were two parts of the navigation before us of which I had thought a little seriously, but not sufficiently so to keep me awake. These were the Race, a passage in the Highlands, and Tappan Sea; both points on the Hudson of which the navigators of that classical stream were fond of relating the marvels. The first I knew was formidable only later in the autumn, and, as for the last, I hoped to enjoy some of its wonders in the morning. In this very justifiable expectation, I fell asleep. . . .

We were in the centre of Tappan, and the Highlands had been passed in safety. Neb expatiated a little on the difficulties of the navigation, the river having many windings, besides being bounded by high mountains; but, after all, he admitted that there was water enough, wind enough, and a road that was plain enough. From this moment, excitement kept us wide awake. Everything was new, and everything seemed delightful. The day was pleasant, the wind continued fair, and nothing occurred to mar our joy. I had a little map, one neither particularly accurate, nor very well engraved; and I remember the importance with which, after having ascertained the fact myself, I pointed out to my two companions the rocky precipices on the western bank, as New Jersey! Even Rupert was struck with this important circumstance. As for Neb, he was actually in ecstasies, rolling his large black eyes, and showing his white teeth, until he suddenly closed his truly coral and plump lips, to demand what New Jersey meant. Of course I gratified this laudable desire to obtain knowledge, and Neb seemed still more pleased than ever, now he had ascertained that New Jersey was a state. Travelling was not as much of an every-day occupation at that time, as it is now; and it was, in truth, something for three American lads, all under nineteen, to be able to say that they had seen a state other than their own.

Notwithstanding the rapid progress we had made for the first few hours of our undertaking, the voyage was far from being ended. About noon the wind came out light from the southward, and, having a flood-tide, we were compelled to anchor. . . . The ebb came again, at length, however, and then we made sail, and began to turn down with the tide. It was near sunset before we got a view of the two or three spires that then piloted strangers to the town.—From "Afloat and Ashore," by J. FENIMORE COOPER.

Flower Shade

Beneath a strangely silent tide of heat,
The beach lies acquiescent. It is noon—
Long moments past, the swimmers one by one
Have, dripping, left the scene. And now the dune,

The ocean, and a certain tryst are mine!
Behind me and beyond, the fir trees stand
Knee-deep in pools of shade. But on the rocks
There is no shade, nor on the scorching sand,

Save where thin lilac shadows, lightly thrown
By morning-glories and the wild sweet-pea,
Make fragile flower-shade. For this I wait,
And share with none my secret ecstasy.

MARGUERITE MACALMAN.

A Valuable Find

At the Caledonian Market you will find antiques and semi-antiques, and curios of every conceivable kind, in every state of repair and decrepitude. Where all this stuff comes from is a mystery; but it comes, nevertheless. There is nothing I can think of that is not offered for sale at this place, not even excepting diamonds. There is old silver and plated ware in great quantities. . . . It is startling to see porcelain and delicate glass lying about on the roadway, or being quite carelessly handled by a motley of bargain hunters who, for the most part, appear to have no appreciation of either. I shall never cease to wonder how all these frail pieces are packed and repacked and transported without disaster, for at many of the stalls I have seen pieces that I had noticed before, which indicates that they must have been carried back and forth to the market several times.

But, as at all such bazaars, caveat emptor. The Caledonian is full of fakes, impostures, and imitations. Yet, mingled with, and hidden among these, are the priceless nuggets worth digging for. . . .

On a Friday in August, 1925, Mr. C. J. Pool, a dealer whose shop is in the city, visited the Caledonian Market as was his weekly custom. He had been doing this for years, and frequently gathered up from the coster stalls objects suitable for his trade. On this particular occasion, while rummaging over a barrow loaded with a variety of decrepit furniture, lighting fixtures, grates, shovels, and other household wreckage, he noticed two terra cotta busts. He retrieved these and examined them rather carefully. They were in perfectly good condition and seemed well worth the modest price of seven shillings and sixpence which the coster demanded for the pair.

Mr. Pool had no special knowledge of sculpture and did not recognize either of the portraits; but the busts appeared to him to display certain qualities of merit, particularly as one of them was signed. So he bought them on the chance that they might be worth somewhat more than the few shillings he was willing to risk on their purchase. Not knowing what would be a fair price to put up on them in his shop, he went a few days later to the British Museum, in an endeavor to identify the pieces, and carried along with him one of the busts wrapped in an old newspaper.

As is usual, when an inconspicuous citizen approaches officialdom, Mr. Pool experienced some difficulty and delay in obtaining access to the expert authority he was seeking. However, while waiting in one of the Museum's halls for an opportunity to display the object of his solicitude, he suddenly noticed, with a thrill, among the casts ranged about the room, what appeared to be a plaster replica of the very bust he had brought along with him. When, at last, the pleasant lady who is the British Museum's expert in matters of eighteenth-century sculpture, came out to see him, he was even more thrilled by her surprise and delight at discovering that his was none other than the original bust of Milton modeled by Roubillac about 1750, of which all trace had been lost for nearly two hundred years.—ALBERT LEE, in "Portraits in Pottery."

"With all diligence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE scarcely could find a stronger application of the word "diligence" than that which is given in the proverb, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life." In a marginal note we read that the Hebrew meaning of the phrase "with all diligence" signifies "above all keeping." The heart, to the ancients, related particularly to the emotions, feelings, affections, joys, and sorrows, even the intellect. From it came the vital "issues of life," to safeguard which was of the utmost importance.

This literal interpretation, "above all keeping," intensifies the meaning of diligence to its utmost capacity, for "keeping," in the sense of watchful guarding or defending, indicates that the defense—the diligent keeping—has been effectual. "Occupy till I come," the nobleman, in one of the Master's parables, is related to have said to his servants as he delivered to them ten pounds, and journeyed to "a far country." This parable is a lesson in the rewards of diligence applied to labor, to business, to investments, to mental calculations, to alert thinking. Diligence necessitates intensity of thought and action, and excludes everything that is not alert to the main purpose, while it concentrates all vigilance and energy into the keeping or working of whatever occupies the attention.

Diligence also includes deep interest in accomplishment. Every right effort, every true motive, every noble quest, every prayer for growth in grace, everything that is worth doing, includes love in its application, else it is not "with all diligence." One of the interesting parables related by Jesus is that which tells how a woman who had ten pieces of silver lost one piece, and how she lighted a candle and swept the house, and searched diligently till she found it. Her entire attention was given to the finding of the lost coin; and when she had found it, she called her friends and neighbors to rejoice with her. Jesus also told, in parable form, of a man who had an hundred sheep, and who, when one was lost, left the ninety-nine sheep and went out to find the lost one. This sheep was only a one-hundredth part of his flock; but the shepherd loved it, and searched for it, gathering it into his arms when he found it, and carrying it back to the fold with rejoicing. Oh, the love and compassion, "above all keeping," which this true sense of diligence brings to right effort!

Diligent search after any treasured, but seemingly lost, object awakens the whole attention, stirs renewed appreciation, and quickens love and compassion. Because of these often acute experiences in our own lives, we can understand better the Master's earnest, loving effort to save the "lost sheep" of Israel's scattered flock, and to bring healing and comfort to all mankind. With keener appreciation we also can see with what diligence the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, searched for the Principle and rule of the Christ-healing. Alone, she searched in the wilderness of human woe; alone with God she swept away the false material beliefs of the past, and found the Science of metaphysical healing. In telling about this "foundation work," in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 31), Mrs. Eddy says, "From my very childhood I was impelled, by a hunger and thirst after divine things,—a desire for something higher and better than matter, and apart from it,—to seek diligently for the knowledge of God as the one great and ever-present relief from human woe. It is for us to rejoice that our beloved Leader, in her long, diligent search after "the knowledge of God," found the Principle upon which Jesus and his followers based their healing works, and patiently, lovingly, revealed it to a waiting world.

To her students, upon one occasion Mrs. Eddy wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 206): "Press patiently on; God is good, and good is the reward of all who diligently seek God. Your growth will be rapid, if you love good supremely, and understand and obey the Way-shower." When we willingly, earnestly, put love and good into our thinking, our motives, our work, then are we applying that spiritual sense of diligence which is "above all keeping." We need to use this higher interpretation of diligence in the working out of our industrial problems today, in our search after a better understanding of God, and in our application of the Principle and rule of divine Science to every laudable undertaking.

Nature

Nature has no mathematics
Such as banks and merchants use.
She cannot make her unshod feet
Walk a straight line in shoes.

She seldom is quite accurate
Nor often punctual.
She keeps on hand no pecks and pints
To measure large and small.

Nor recipes for turning
Plum blossoms into plums.
The spring is never quite on time,
And yet it always comes.

—MARJORIE BARSTOW GREENBIE, in *Poetry World.*

A Walk With Hans Andersen

At the time of the walk, Hans Andersen was a poor and struggling young scribe, whilst his companion was none other than Adam Oehlenschläger, Denmark's greatest poet, then at the height of his fame. Andersen had ventured to call upon his famous compatriot, with whom he now had the honor of promenading in the beloved and oft-sung Frederiksberg Garden, to which generations of writers, including Oehlenschläger, had paid homage. The poet was, indeed, living within its precincts, in a delightful old house which is still intact and has been the home of several Danish poets.

Oehlenschläger was a big man; but, like many big men, including the old King, he took an interest in Andersen who had a gift for getting into touch with celebrities, without giving offense. Hans Andersen was fond of talking about himself and his plans; and, during the walk, he related the plot of his next book.

"It is not to be epic, lyric or dramatic, but a little of all three," he explained.

"No good," said Oehlenschläger emphatically; "everything by itself."

"Yes, of course," replied Andersen. "One might say 'everything by itself,' coal by itself and sulphur by itself and saltpeter by itself. But one fine day someone mixed all three and he had invented 'the powder.'"

This was an unhappy remark on the part of the young man.

"My dear Andersen," the big man replied, placing his hand on Andersen's shoulder, "for Heaven's sake do not imagine that you have invented the powder. . . ."

That rebuff may require a little explanation. In the Danish language, it is said of a stupid fellow that "he did not invent the powder," which, in English, is equivalent to saying that "he would not set the Thames on fire."

The two walked on, the idolized bard, who, in spite of advancing years, had preserved much of his youthful charm and good looks, and "der baumenlange Andersen," as one of his German friends once described the young writer, who was tall, loose-limbed, and by no means prepossessing in appearance. Suddenly they found themselves in a crowd of loyal Copenhageners, who had lined up along the picturesque canals to wait for a strange procession to pass. Two or three boats came into view, in the first of which sat at the helm good old King Frederick, Andersen's kind protector, in full admiral's uniform. The band from the palace occupied the second boat. The crowd bowed and curtsied with much ceremony and, when the boats had passed out of sight, went home all the happier for having once again seen and saluted the King. He was like a father to his loyal subjects and looked after their welfare in many ways. It is recounted that, every evening when the gates of the city were closed and locked, he had the keys delivered to him at the palace—and this less than a hundred years ago.

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STOCK MARKET MOVES SLOWLY HIGHER AGAIN

Trading Is Extremely Dull on the Advance—Close Strong

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The stock market turned slowly upward today.

This was a good sign, technically, since about half of the mid-monthly rally had been lost, and a further decline would have carried the price level beyond what could be considered a normal, technical setback. Trading, nevertheless, was extremely sluggish.

Several issues sagged a point or so at the start, but the list stiffened before the end of the first half hour, and by early afternoon, there were numerous advances of 1 to 2 points.

Stocks closed strong with leaders 1 to 3 points higher.

American Telephone and Allied Chemical, each up 3, were prominent, but United States Steel, American Can, Union Pacific, Eastman, Western Union and Case rallied 2 or more.

Auburn advanced half a dozen points. Trading was quiet on the rise, transactions approximating 1,200,000 shares.

Short Selling

Uneasiness was still manifest in some brokerage quarters over the congressional investigation of short selling, and the remarks of Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, before the House Judiciary Subcommittee, were closely followed. Despite Mr. Whitney's emphatic defense of the practice of short selling, some observers thought the firmness of the market might represent a further retreat of shorts, since there was virtually nothing in the day's business or corporate news to inspire fresh bullishness.

Consolidated Gas was evidently bolstered by its 1931 earnings statement, showing net of $4.94 a share, or only 17 cents a share less than the profit a share for 1930. Corporate news, on the whole, however, remained unfavorable.

American Banknote and National Surety took no action on common dividends, and Commercial Solvents cut its quarterly payment to 15 from 25 cents.

Wall Street has become hardened to adverse dividend news, but while the trend remains downward, there is always the possibility of unpleasant surprises, such as Southern Pacific's recent failure to order a common disbursement. General Electric's forthcoming dividend meeting is now awaited with particular interest, with no very definite opinions as to whether the 40 per cent quarterly payment will be maintained.

Bonds Quiet and Irregular

Strength in United States Government issues provided the chief feature in a quiet and otherwise irregular bond market today.

For the first time this year Liberty Fourth 4¼s touched par, and there also was a marked degree of improvement in other libertys as well as in the treasurys, several of which traded actively.

A few foreign obligations received attention, notably British 5½s, with a gain of more than a point, and Belgian 7s of 1956, up nearly as much. Japanese Governments steadied, but Germans were mixed.

Changes in domestic corporation bonds were mixed. Santa Fe general 4s, Armour 4½s and American Telephone 5s of 1965 firmed in light dealings. Little buying interest was shown in railroad, industrial and utility loans generally, many of the net changes being fractional declines.

The improvement in securities of the United States has caused wide and favorable comment. It is attributed to several factors, including the provision in the Glass-Steagall bill permitting government bonds to become a basis for revenue note circulation, efforts toward balancing the federal budget and also, although probably to a lesser degree, the prospective issue of Reconstruction bonds in small denominations. Market circles believe the latter may increase investment interest in Government securities.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Feb. 24	Feb. 23
	Last				
27	Allied Kid	45	45	45	45
25	Am Found	1	1	1	
1236	Am T&T	128½	124½	127¾	125¼
55	Bos El	73¾	73	73¾	73½
17	Bos & Alb	125½	125	125	
25	Bos Prop	12	12	12	
10	Brown pf	6½	6½	6½	
100	Cop Range	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1100	K Butte	.10	.10	.10	.10
12	E G&Fuel	8½	8½	8½	7⅝
32	E G&P pf	64	63	64	63
47	Edison Elec	189	187	187	186
355	Em Asso	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
50	First Nat S	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅝
10	Hathaway B	4½	4½	4½	
25	Int Super Pw	19¼	19¼	19¼	
50	Isle Royale	1¾	1¾	1¾	
100	Jenk Tel	.65	.65	.65	
20	Loew's Thea	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
59	NE Tel	110	109	110	109½
200	No Butte	.40	.40	.40	.40
7	Old Colony	99	99	99	
55	Pac Mills	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
90	Stone Web	12⅛	11⅝	12½	11⅞
20	Sull Mach	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
35	Swift Inter	22¼	22	22¼	
83	Swift & Co	18¾	18½	18¾	18⅝
6	Torrington	30	30	30	31
185	Uni Found	2	2	2	
180	Uni Shoe	38	37	38	37
25	Util Hyd	1¼	.90	1¼	.25
150	Warren (SD)	12¼	12¼	12¼	
140	Westfield	15¼	15	15¼	

BONDS

$1000	E Mass 4½s	29	29	29	27
1000	NE Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

The American Bank Note Co., which has an unbroken record of regular dividend payments for more than 25 years, announced the omission of payments on the common stock. The company had been paying 50 cents quarterly. The regular quarterly payment of 75 cents on the preferred stock was ordered payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

UNITED PIECE DYE WORKS

United Piece Dye Works reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $830,391 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the $6.50 preferred, to 41 cents a share on the 900,000 shares of common, compared with $3,365,528, or $3.20 a common share, in 1930.

TRUCK TIRES REDUCED

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 24 (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company today said a 10 per cent price cut announced Monday would apply only on truck tires to large commercial accounts. There will be no change in the price of automobile tires for passenger cars. Three other large rubber companies, Firestone, Goodrich and General announced similar cuts.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 24	Last Feb. 23
5¼	3¾		Adams Express	4700	5	4¾	5	5
67	55	8	Adams Exp pf	70	61¾	61¾	61¾	
3¼	2⅜		Advance Rumely	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
13½	12¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1700	15	14⅞	15	14⅝
59¾	46	4½	Air Reduction	500	55¾	54	55¾	53
1⅝	1⅜		Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1900	15	14½	15	14⅞
3½	1¼		Alleghany Corp	1400	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7⅜	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6½	3¾		Allegh pf ww XL	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
83½	62¼	6	Allied Chem	11300	77½	74⅜	76¾	74½
117⅝	108	7	Allied Chem pf	300	117⅛	117	117	
13⅝	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
10	7¼	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	8½	8½	8½	
7½	5¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	6	6	6	
18½	12½	2	Am Bank Note	900	13½	13½	13½	16
47	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	45	45	45	
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
73¾	54½	5†	Am Can	20400	68⅜	64⅝	67⅛	65½
8½	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
34⅝	25	7	Am Car & F pf	110	30½	30	30	30
6	5		Am Chain	100	5½	5½	5½	
36¾	29	3†	Am Chicle	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34½
9½	6½		Am Com Alcohol	4900	9¼	8	9	8⅝
10½	7¼		Am European	300	9¼	9	9	9¼
9¼	8¼		Am & For Pow	1900	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
38½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
17¼	11⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	13½	13¼	13½	13½
6	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5½	5½	5½	
17½	18	2	Am Ice	900	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
8½	5		Am International	4500	7½	6¾	7⅜	7
⅞	¼		Am La France	400	⅜	¼	¼	⅝
4	2		Am La Fr pf	10	3½	3½	3½	
9½	5¾		Am Locomotive	200	7¼	7	7¼	7½
40½	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
19½	15		Am Metal 6%	10	16	16	16	16
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	800	14⅞	14	14⅞	14½
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	53¼	53⅛	53⅝	
49⅜	38½	5	Am P&L pf A	300	40½	39¾	40⅛	40
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	1600	7⅜	7	7⅜	7½
4	1¾		Am Republics	2000	3½	3½	3½	3¾
123¾	73⅜		AmRolling Mill	1900	11⅜	10⅝	11½	10⅝
185⅜	123⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1600	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	15⅛
85	73	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	73½	73½	73½	
½	⅛		Am Solvents & C	1900	¼	¼	¼	⅜
1¼	¼		Am Solvents pf	300	¼	¼	¼	
37	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	100	35½	35½	35½	35⅝
39¼	21⅛	4	Am Sugar Ref	200	26½	26½	26½	
81¼	67⅜	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	71	71	71	
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	31600	128⅞	124⅜	127⅝	125
32½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	29	28½	29	29
5½	3		Am Woolen	1400	5½	4⅞	5¼	4¾
30⅜	15½		Am Woolen pf	7100	30⅜	27	30⅜	27
123⅜	83¼		Anaconda Cop	6700	10	9¼	10	9½
16⅞	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	15½	15	15½	
101	70	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	70¼	70¼	70¼	
4¾	3⅞		Andes Copper	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
40½	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	
1½	1		Armour Ill A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
⅞	¼		Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	4300	80¾	77¾	80½	78½
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	83	83	83	83½
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	200	30	30	30	
10⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1300	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	75	75	75	
151¼	91½	4‡	Auburn Auto	31400	102	95¼	98½	95¾
3⅝	2⅝		Aviation Corp Del	500	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2½

—B—

8½	4⅞		Baldwin Loco	300	6½	6½	6½	7
28½	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	20	21	21	21	
21⅜	12⅞		Balt & Ohio	3100	17⅜	16½	17⅜	16¼
96	85	6½	Bamberger pf	10	96	96	96	
5⅞	4		Barnsdall A	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	1200	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
18¾	13	1	Bendix Aviation	1400	16⅛	15¾	16	15¾
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	500	23	22⅝	23	22¾
24⅜	15⅛		Bethlehem Steel	7600	21¾	20⅜	21⅝	20¾
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	700	63⅝	62⅞	63⅝	64¾
8¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	600	8	8	8	
22¼	17⅛	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	18¾	17¾	18¾	18
41	34¾	3†	Borden	1600	39⅞	38⅜	39⅞	38½
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	1100	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
10¼	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	1600	9⅝	9	9⅛	9
10½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	¾		Brockway	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
45¾	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	14100	45¾	43	45⅛	42¼
75½	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	2400	75½	72¼	75¼	72¼
9¾	7½		Brooklyn Queens	400	9½	9	9½	8¼
55	46¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	55	55	55	
21½	17⅜		Brunswick Balke	200	2½	2	2	2¼
7¼	5½		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6	6	6	
23¼	13¼		Budd Mfg	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
14⅜	10½	2	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	3		Bulova Watch	200	3	3	3	3
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
18	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17	17	17	
62	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	54	54	54	57
19	10½		Byers	4900	17½	16¼	17⅜	16¼

—C—

7⅛	5⅜		Campbell Wy&C	200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5¾
4	3		Calumet & Hecla	200	3	3	3	3
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	400	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
16¼	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2700	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15⅝
24½	17	1.60	Canton Mills	100	18	18	18	
6⅛	4¼		Capital Admin	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	25	3	Capital Admin pf	200	26½	25	25	26
43⅜	26⅛		Case Threshg	29600	37	34½	36¾	35
73	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	30	65	65	65	67¾
15	10⅛	1	Caterpillar Trac	300	11½	11⅜	11¼	11¾
5	3⅞		Cellanese Corp	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
3⅜	2¼		Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	2300	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	11⅜
3⅜	2½		Certain-Teed	100	3	3	3	
7	4¾		Checker Cab Mfg	100	6	5⅞	6	
20⅝	13	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	17½	16⅞	17½	16½
31½	21⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	7400	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	23⅜
4⅜	3		Chi & Gt West	200	3	3	3	3
15½	9⅜		Chi & Gt W pf	300	11¼	10⅝	11¼	11½
14¼	12⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅝
12⅝	6		Chi & N Western	1200	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8½
6⅜	3¾		Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
16⅞	8½		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	10½	10⅛	10½	10¼
27½	14⅜		Chi RI&P 7%	500	17	15½	17	16¼
11⅜	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8½	8		Chickasha Cot O	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
15⅞	10½	1	Chrysler	6900	12½	11⅞	12½	12
2⅛	⅝		City Stores	100	1	1	1	
90½	87	6	Coig-Palm P pf	200	89	88½	89	
9¾	7		Colins & Aikman	700	8½	8	8	8¾
10¼	9		Colonial Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	300	14	13⅞	14	13⅜
38½	28	3	Columbian Carb	600	35	32¾	35	32¾
17½	17	1¾	Comm Cred pf	30	19½	19½	19½	
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	67½	67½	67½	67
24⅜	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	22
94½	90	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	90	90	90	
69⅜	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	68¼	68	68¼	69
1	⅝		Comm I Tr war	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	6500	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8½
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	4300	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10¼
65¾	54½	4	Consol Gas	7400	62⅝	59⅞	62¼	60
93	89	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90½	90⅛	90½	90⅜
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
⅜	⅜		Consol Textile	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅛	⅜		Container B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	45	45	45	
39⅜	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1700	38¼	36⅛	38¼	36⅛
4¾	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	22	21½	21⅞	
6⅞	5⅝		Cont Oil	100	6	5⅞	6	6
46	37	3	Corn Products	400	43¾	43⅛	43¾	43½
4¾	2⅝		Coty	400	3¾	3⅜	3½	3½
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	22	22	22	
14	10¼		Cree Carpet	700	14	14	14	13¾
4½	3		Crosley Radio	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
23¼	15		Crucible Steel	100	17	17	17	18
15¾	12⅜	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
2¾	1¼		Curtiss-Wright	160	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
3⅝	1⅞		Curtiss-Wright A	10	2½	2½	2½	2½

—D—

5¼	3½		Davison Chem	100	4⅛	4	4⅛	3⅝
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	11	11	11	11
89½	63½	9	Del & Hudson	900	85	82¾	85	83½
28¾	17⅞		Del Lack & W	100	20½	20½	20½	21
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	100	111½	111¼	111½	
11	10¼	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
15¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	14½	14½	14½	14¾
9¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	900	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
13⅞	11	1	Douglas A	100	11½	11½	11½	
59¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	6200	56⅝	53⅞	55⅞	54
102	98	6	Du Pont deb	200	101½	101½	101½	101¾

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	2100	79	75⅛	79	75¾
31½	23⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	29⅜	28⅛	29¾	28⅛
2½	1¼		Elec Boat	100	1⅞	1½	1½	
4	2¾		Elec & Mus Ind	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
14	10¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12¼
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
33	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	31	31	31	30¾
36½	25½	3	Endicott John pf	100	105	105	105	
25	18	1.40	Engineers Pub S	100	23⅞	22	22	
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	18	18	18	
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10¼	10	10¼	

—F—

5½	3½		Fed Water Serv	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	24	23	24	23
15	12	1	Firestone T & R	100	13	13	13	13
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	55⅜	55	55	55½
52¼	41	2½	First UNat Stores	100	50½	50	50½	50½
⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
⅞	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	50	½	⅜	⅜	½
1½	¼		Fisk R 1pf cv	250	½	⅜	⅜	
10	8		Florsheim Shoe	100	10	10	10	
11½	8		Foser-Wheeler	400	10	9¾	10	9½
20⅞	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	18
5⅜	3¾		Fox Film A	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19½	15¼	2	Freport Texas	100	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¼

—G—

17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	10	12	12	12	
3⅝	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	3
34¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	32½	31	32½	31½
15¾	11	1	Gen Asphalt	200	12¾	12	12⅝	12⅝
16½	11	2	Gen Baking	1400	17	16½	16⅝	16⅞
26⅛	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	22100	21¼	19¾	21⅛	20
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11	11	11	11
36¾	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	1200	36½	35	35½	34¾
2¾	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24½	23¼	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	200	24½	24½	24½	
27	21⅝	3	Gen Mills	100	36½	36½	36½	36¾
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Motors	21100	21¼	20¾	21½	20¾
14	11½	2	Gen Print Ink	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	
5	3	1	Gen Pub Service	400	4	3½	3½	4
1½	½		Gen Thea Equip	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
19⅜	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3800	19¼	17⅞1	9¼	17⅞
62	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	61½	61	61½	63
2¼	1¾		Gimbel Bros	100	2	2	2	
31	23	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	22	21	21	22¾
6	4⅜		Glidden	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
6½	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	300	17⅛	17	17½	17¼
5⅝	3⅞		Goodrich	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
17⅜	13⅜	1	Goodyear	1600	15	15	16	15½
56¼	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	53¼	53	53	53½
10⅜	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	2100	11⅛	10½	11⅛	10⅝
64½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	30	64½	64½	64½	
4⅜	2⅜		Graham Paige	400	3	3	3	3
3	1		Grand-Sil Stores	900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9	6⅜		Grand Union	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
13½	12¼	3	Granite City Stl	100	13½	13¼	13½	13½
29⅝	25¼	1	Grant (WT)	1000	27½	27½	27½	27
20	16½	2	Great Nor pf	1300	20	20	20	19½
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
6½	5		Great West Sug	100	5	5	5	5
80	68	7	Great W Sug pf	20	71	68¾	71	68¾
1¾	1		Grigsby-Grunow	700	1½	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
8	5¼		Gulf States Steel	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	

—H—

19	14	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
83	73½	6	Hersay Coco	100	79¼	79¼	79½	78¾
81¼	73½	5	Hersey Choc pf	100	80¾	73¼	80¾	79
7¼	5½		Hollander	400	7¼	7	7	7½
3⅝	2½		Houdaille Her B	400	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	3¼
23⅜	16¼		Houston Oil	100	19¼	18½	19¼	18¾
4⅞	3¼		Houston Oil new	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
57½	55½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
30¾	27	3½	Hudson & Man	400	28⅝	27½	28⅝	
11⅜	7⅞	1	Hudson Motor	1700	8	7¼	8	7⅜
5⅜	3⅜		Hupp Motors	400	4	4	4	3⅝

—I—

18¼	9¼		Ill Central	1400	13½	12	13½	12
30	20¾	4	Ill Central LL	20	22	22	22	
1¾	⅞		Indian Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
34	23½	4	Indus Rayon	700	32¾	30½	35¾	32
30½	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	400	34¾	33	34¾	33¾
4¾	2		Inspiration Cop	100	3	3	3	2⅞
3¼	2½	.30	Insuranshare Mid	200	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3
11⅜	8½		Interboro Rap T	3100	12½	10⅞	12½	10⅝
4¾	⅝		Intercon Rub	100	¾	¾	¾	
4¾	3½		Interlake Iron	100	4	3	4	
110⅝	99⅜	9†	Int Business M	700	105¾	103	105¾	103
18⅜	14⅝	2	Int Cement	100	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17⅞
1¾	⅝		Int Combustion	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝
21	4½		Int Combus pf	100	17½	16⅜	17½	
29¾	21⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	4400	23⅞	22⅞	23½	23¾
11⅜	8	2b	Int Hydrocloc	400	10	9¼	9½	9¾

FINEST WOOL MOST ACTIVE IN MARKETS

Prices Generally Appear Unchanged in Domestic Channels

The bulk of the wool moving into consuming channels at the moment consists of the finest or the coarsest grades.

More especially, the demand centers on the fine and fine medium wools of French combing and shorter staple which are suited particularly to the women's wear lines.

Men's wear mills are not especially keen buyers for the moment but women's wear mills continue to buy wool moderately, piecing out their Easter orders.

Prices do not appear to have changed materially in the domestic market. Those types of wool in the finer qualities which have been sought have been mostly the shorter wools for which the trade would be willing to accept about a half dollar, clean basis.

Thus, good French combing wools have been sold, out of the territory types, for about 50 to 51c and the better stapled fine and fine medium wools have been sold at about 52 to 53c, including some fairly good combing 12 months' Texas wool.

Territory Wools Quiet

Really choice fine staple territory wools—graded—and Ohio delaines are quoted on a clean basis of about 55@57 cents, according to the wool, with manufacturers showing little interest above the 55-cent level and not much even at this price.

It still is true that the manufacturers can use a shorter fine and fine medium wool to advantage and, consequently, they are unwilling to pay extra for the longer stapled wool, which would increase their costs on a market which allows at best rather narrow profits. Some of the less attractive fine medium wools have been taken by topmakers at clean costs down to 45 cents, according to the wool.

Foreign wool markets are rather irregular at the moment, and prices have been rather favoring the buyer of late. Japan continues to be the dominant figure in the Australian market, with England buying steadily all the while.

Some American buying is reported at the sale in Perth and in Melbourne, where the super 64-70s coming wools have been bringing the equivalent of late of 31@31½ cents, clean basis.

Hearing at Washington

Representatives of the Boston wool trade have gone to Washington to attend a public hearing today before Commissioner of Customs Eberle on the question of the interpretation of the phrase "clean content" in the wool tariff.

Although assurances have been given the trade previously that the phrase would be interpreted as "carbonized basis"; that is with all vegetable and foreign matter carbonized out, the ruling recently issued by the Treasury Department stated that it had been decided by the Department to adhere to the old Treasury decision of 1923, which laid down "clean content" as merely on a scoured basis, without regard to burrs or other foreign matter.

This ruling which the wool importers hope to have reversed, and which may require a test case in the customs courts, is of very vital consideration to the wool importers and manufacturers.

There has been some sporadic buying of the new wools in Arizona lately but heavy rains have held up the shearing.

Sales which have been effected there have been on a basis equivalent to about 45@47 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston. Recent allocations of winter loans have not been heavy but mostly are being made on the basis of 50 cents a head on 90 per cent of the flock.

Local Market Sales

Sales in the local market, in addition to the fine wools noted above, have included some quarter-blood on the basis of 38 to 43 cents for fair to choice territory and 21 to 22 cents for Ohio-Michigan quarter combing in the grease.

Half-blood and three eighths combing wools have been rather slow of sale, the finer quality being quotable for territory wools still at 50 to 55 cents, although the higher price is difficult to obtain, and the lower grade has been sold at 45 to 50 cents, while Ohio half-blood combing wools are quoted at 23 to 23½ cents and three-eighths at the same price or possibly at 24 cents for something very superior.

Stocks of three-eighths combing wools are much reduced.

Woolen wools have been rather slow, with fine wools chiefly in demand on the basis of about 60 cents for choice scoured double A super pulled wools, and 50 cents for choice A supers. B supers are a bit slow at 40 to 44 cents for fair to choice wools, some ordinary wool moving a bit less. New Mexican No. 3 wools are quoted at 38 to 40 cents.

Carpet wools and mohair are rather slow, especially the latter descriptions.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	37¾	39¾	Liberty	2¼	4¼
City	51¼	53¼	Manhattan	36¾	38¾
Columbus		150	Merchants		70
Commercial	157	165	People's		200
Fifth Av	1380	1480	Penn Ex	9	14
First, N Y	1630	1730	Public	25¾	27¾
Flatbush		70	Textile	29	32
Grace		500	Trade Bank		75
Harriman	1370	1470	Yorkville	30	40
Lafayette		10			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Banca C I	180	195	Fulton	230	255
Bk Eur T	60	65	Guaranty	295	300
Bk N Y&T	335	358	Irving	29½	30½
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co	2275	2375
Brooklyn	233	243	Law Tle&Co	95	103
Cn Hanover	139	143	M'fctures nw	31½	33½
Chemical	34	36	New York	82½	85½
Corn Exch	62	65	Title Guar	59	62
County	22	24	Unit States	1500	1600
Empire	24	26			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	37½	39½	Merchants	255	
N Shawmut	25½	28	Second Nat	85	
Atlantic Nat	14	17	Webstr&Atls	135	139
State St Tr	275				

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Central Rep	90	93	Harris Tr&S	300	310
Chi Bk com	13	15	Northern	326	331
Cont Ill	135	137	Peoples Tr	100	110
First Nat	250	254	Straus Nat	130	140

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38¾	38½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	30½	30½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s '2030	42½	42
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67½	67
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	65½	65
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	68½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	60¼	60
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	99½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102¾	102
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99¼	99
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97½	97½
Amer T&T 5s '65	97½	97½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	97¾	97¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103	103¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	89	89
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	12	12
Armour & Co 4½s '39	25	25
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	73½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	66	65
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	78	78
Atch T&SF 4s '05	86¾	86
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	80	80
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	92	91½
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	86¼	86¼
Atlanta & Charl 4½s	77	77
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	78½	78½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	32	32
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	40¾	40¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	81¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	82½	82½
Balt & Ohio cv 4½s cv '60	53½	53
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	75¼	75
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¼	100½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100¼	100
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	76	76
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94¾	94¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75	75
Botany Cons Mill 6½s '36	17½	17½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	43½	42
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98	97¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87¼	87
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101¼	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94¼	94¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	84½	84½
Bur Cr & N 5s	79⅞	79⅞
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	66	65
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	78⅞	78¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	78½	78½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	77¾	77¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	84	76½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83¾	83¾
Can North 4½s 35	90½	83¾
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	90½
Can Pacific deb 4s	97¾	97¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	67½	90½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	49	85
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74	48¾
Cen Pacific 1s 4s '49	79½	74
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74½	79½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91	74½
Certainteed 5½s '48	42	91
Ches Corp 5s '47	70	42
Ches & O con 5s '39	99¾	68½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	77¼	99½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84	77¼
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	104½	84
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53¾	104½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	40	53¾
Chicago Ind & L rfg 5s '47	47	40
Chicago M&StP 4½s	68½	47
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10	68½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	38½	10
Chicago & Nw 3¾s cv '49	41¾	37⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	30	41
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	42	29½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	11⅜	41¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	71	77
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	62½	71
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	55	62½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	42½	55
Childs Co 5s '43	66½	42½
Chile Copper 5s '47	45¾	66½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	53	45
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	95	82¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	78	95
Columbia Gas &ECo 5s deb '61	79½	34¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81	79½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81	81
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84⅞	80½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	84⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¾	20
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103	91½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	98	102¾
Container Corp 6s '46	35	97½
Corn Products 5s '34	103	35
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	77½	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	72	76
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	53¾	72
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	19½	53½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	37¼	19½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¾	37¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	66	99¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	66	66
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	97½	66
Detroit Ed 5s '49	97¾	97½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83	97¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	78	82¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95¾	78
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	5	95¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73	5
Erie RR ref 6s '97	43½	73
Erie RR gen lien	58⅝	43
Erie RR gen 5s '75	43	58½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	62	43
Gannett 6s '43	71	62
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	55	71
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	55
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	79¼	100
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	79¼
Geo & Ala RR 5s	14	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	41¾	13
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70¼	41
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95	70¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97⅞	95
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	78	97⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	94	93⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	36¾	34½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	62½	62
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59½	59
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84¼	84
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99¼	99¼
Ill Central 4s '52	80	80
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	49	49
Ill Central 4½s '66	40½	40
Ill Central 5s '52	56½	56½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43¾
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	95¾	96¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	55½	55½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	38½	41
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	56¼	56¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52	55
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	51	51
Inter Rap Trans 6s '52	51¾	50¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	36¼	35½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72	72
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	61½	60
Int Paper 6s '55	51¾	50¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	46½	46½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	54	54
Kan City Ft&SMem 4s '36	49	46
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	63	62½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	57	57
Ken Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83½	83½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	77¾	77
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	84	80
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	80	80
L'Autaro 6s '51	75	75
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	56⅛	11⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88	56½
Long Island '34	92	87¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47¾	92
L&N uni 4s '40	84	47½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80½	84
L&N 3s StL div '80	48	80½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39¾	48
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83	37
Metro Edison 4½s '58	79	83
Metro Water 5½s '56	44½	79
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92¼	43½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42¼	92¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	64	42¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	55¼	64
Mo Ill 5s	40	55
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	35⅜	40
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	57	35
Mo Pac 5s F '77	54	57
Mo Pac 5s I '81	54½	53¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	40¼	53½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	15	39⅞
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	17⅞	14½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90¾	17⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73⅜	90½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72	73½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	78¼	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92	78¼
Nat Steel 5s	78	91½
Newberry 5½s	75	75
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100¼	78
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	75¾	100
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	30⅜	75½
N O T & M 5s B '54	34	30⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	91	34
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	74½	90¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	88⅞	74
NY Chi & StL 3½s '98	70	88⅞
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	72	70
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	72
NY Dock Co 4s '51	49½	34
NY Edison 5s '44	85¾	49½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	99½	85½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	89¾	99⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102	89¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	90½	102
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	90½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	56½	49
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104⅝	1½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	104¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	97	96⅞
Norf & W 4s reg	88	88
Norf & W con 4s '96	80¼	80¼
Norf & W 6s	87	87
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	101½	101½
North Am Co 5s '61	19	19
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83½	83½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	84½	83
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	97	97
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	60	60
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	81	80½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	88	87¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	96¼	96¼
Pac Gas & Ele 5s '42	76	76
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	98	97⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	85½	85½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	99½	99½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	101¾	101¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	49¼	49
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '87	52¼	52¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '60	88¾	88¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	70½	70½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	77	77
Penn Railroad 5s '64	93	92¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	82¾	82½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	88½	88⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100½	100¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	108	108
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	50	50
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	52	51¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50	49¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98¾	98¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s C	53	53
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62¾	61½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31⅛	31⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4s	85	85
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	92	91¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	66¼	66¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	11⅞	11⅞
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	71	71
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	30
St Louis SF 4½s '78	23½	23
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	70	70
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	42	42
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	77½	77½
Seabd AL 6s ct	4	4
Seabd A L 6s	5	5
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s	2½	2½
Shell Union 5s5 ct ww '49	70½	70½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	90½	90½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	37¾	37¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	82	81¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	83¾	83½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	95	95
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	93½	92½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	99½	99½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	67½	67½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	68	67¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	68½	68
Southern Ry gen ½s '56	48¼	48
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	59¾	59⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	99½	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100⅜	100¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	24	23
Texas Corp 5s '44	98⅝	98⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	77½	77
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	68	68
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	87½
Third Ave 5s '37	48	46½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35	35
Ulster & Del 5 ct	37	35½
Union El & P rfg 5s '33	76½	74½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	99½	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	80¾	80¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76¾	76¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	80½	80½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	78½	78½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37¾	37¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	44½	44¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	83¾	83
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	40¾	40
Vanadium 5s '41	42½	42½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	59½	58½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	85¼	85¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	88½	87
Wabash RR 4½s '78	97½	97½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	12¾	12½
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	12½	12¼
Warner Quinlan 6s' 39	65	65
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	29	29
Warren Bros 6s '41	32	32
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	44½	44
Western Electric 5s '44	98½	98½
Western Maryland 4s '52	96½	96
Western Union 5s '51	59¾	59¾
Western Union col 5s '38	68	66¾
Western Union 6½s '36	82½	82½
Western Union 5s' 60	91¾	91
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	68	68
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	34	33¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	70	70½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Feb24	Feb23
3½s '47	97.16	97.7	97.16	97.8	
1st 4¼s '47	99.20	99.15	99.18	99.12	
4th 4¼s '38	100.	99.28	100.	99.28	
4th 4¼s reg	99.25	99.25	99.25	99.22	
US 3s '55	99.20	99.16	99.16	99.9	
US 3½s '49	91.10	91.	91.	91.00	
US 3½s '43 Mar	94.24	94.17	94.24	94.6	
US 3½s '43 June	94.22	94.18	94.22	94.16	
US 3½s '47	93.26	93.26	93.26	93.16	
US 3½s '56	96.20	96.12	96.19	96.6	
US 4s '54	100.7	100.	100.	99.25	
US 4¼s '52	103.4	102.20	102.31	102.24	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			38½
Akershus 5s '63			38¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55			58¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45			51½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62			62½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			51
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			55⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			54⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			55½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			54½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			54½
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '61			54⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			55
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			55½
Australia 4½s '56			55
Australia 5s '55			48
Australia 5s '57			54¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			46
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50			91
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57			40½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45			27
Austria (State) 6½s '45			30⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55			86
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			91¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55			96⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58			97¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			23½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			44½
Berlin Elec 6s '55			41½
Bogota (City) 8s '45			30
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			18
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52			102¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			17½
Brazil (US) 8s '41			19¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62			24
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			23¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61			32
Bulgaria 7½s '68			30⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			33½
Canada (Dom) 5½s '26			73
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			92¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46			89¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57			15
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61			13
Chile (Bank) 6s '62			25
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			14
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			12
Chile (Rep) 6s			14
Cologne (City) 6½s '50			12
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47			27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			19¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			21½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54			22½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37			61
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49			32¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52			34¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			91
Denmark (King) 5½s '55			62
Denmark (King) 6s '42			72
Dukn Price Power 6s '66			78½
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53			72
Dutch El 6s '47			78¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62			86
Finland 5½s '58			82½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45			50
Finland (Rep) 7s '50			48
French (Rep) 7s '49			52
French (Rep) 7½s '41			114¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34			116
German 7s '49			34
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			60¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			36¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			35
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			33
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts			38½
Germ Cen Elec 6s '48			24½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45			39¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65			48
Greek 6s '68			35¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww			39
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44			40
Hungary Mun 7s '46			48½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45			23
Ilseder Steel 6s '48			23
Italy (King) 7s '51			23
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50			87
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			52½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			58
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57			69¾
Karstadt 6s '43			39½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			24
Lyons (City) 6s '34			57
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			102
Milan (City) 6½s '52			102
Montecatin 7s '37 ww			62½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw			72
Montevideo (City) 7s '52			71¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72			25½
New South Wales 5s '57			104½
Nord Rys 6½s '50			48
Norway (King) 5s			99¾
Norway (King) 6s '43			72
Norway (King) 6s '44			77½
Ost Pow Svc 5½s '50			78½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			55
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			50½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			56½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58			98
Paris-Orleans 6s '68			101¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47			95
Peru (Gov) 6s '60			8½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			6
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			6
Prussia 6½s '51			54½
Prussia 6½s '52			56½
Prussia 6s '52			25½
Rhine Main 7s '50			26½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52			50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww			34¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50			35⅜
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55			53½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s			31¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52			30
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww			67⅛
Roumania 7s '59			73
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42			51
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56			46½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			40
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51			60¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45			26
Saxon State 6½s '46			27½
Saxon State 7s '45			37
Serbs Cro & Slov 5s '62			45
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62			40¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52			43½
Siemens 7s '35			47
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46			76½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58			24
Soissons (City) 6s '36			45
Swiss Government 5½s '48			102½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52			102
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55			98¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61			60
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53			50¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47			51¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45			15
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			64½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '37			97½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51			31¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64			34¼

	High	Low
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	47½	47½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	32½	32½
Vienna 7s '58	58	57½
Westphalia El 6s '53	43	43
Wurttemberg 7s '56	33¾	33
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	31	30

	High	Low
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	47½	47½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	32½	32½
Vienna 7s '58	58	57½
Westphalia El 6s '53	43	43
Wurttemberg 7s '56	33¾	33
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	31	30

Encouraging Data Steadily Appearing

ENCOURAGING items from different industries continue to make their appearance. The Republic Steel Corporation has started five sheet mills at Warren, Ohio, and is accumulating sheet bars for the first time in two years. Sales of Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation in January were 20 per cent greater than the average monthly sales in the last quarter of 1931. The Mallory Electric Corporation of Toledo, Ohio, has received a contract for 1,000,000 distributors for Ford cars.

The automobile industry appears to be pic

LET'S PULL *together*

We can't let Idle Money keep Men out of work—

There's a job waiting for every idle dollar in America. And what a job *active* dollars can do to speed up business—to create new jobs for men eager to work. You can do your bit to help yourself and your country by drafting every slacker dollar you can lay your hands on—and putting it back in circulation, back to work!

GIVE us a hand . . . America has a big job to do!

Here we are . . . the richest nation in the world. We've got the tools . . . factories, machines, men.

And we've got the money, too. But some of it's lying idle.

That's it . . . idle money is crippling business. Forcing men out of work. Slowing down the wheels of industry. Smothering the entire country's system of credit.

Today . . . right now . . . there are over a billion and a half American dollars lying idle . . . not working.

Oh, it's easy for the average man to say . . . "That's no problem of mine . . . I haven't a lot of money."

But it *is* your problem. It's everybody's problem . . . rich and poor alike. A ten dollar bill withdrawn from circulation means a hundred dollar loss to credit. Don't you see how quickly active money multiplies?

Of course, you should save. But save wisely. Release your money in a conservative way that will benefit everybody.

If there's any question in your mind . . . talk to the able business men in your city.

But the net of it is . . . put your money where it will bring interest to yourself . . . and employment to others.

This isn't the first time that America has had a tough job to do. We had one in 1917. And we licked it by pulling together. Let's do this one the same way.

This is one of a series of advertisements printed without cost by the publisher of this newspaper. He has done this in a patriotic cause . . . to tell you these vital facts. For this great public service he deserves the nation's thanks.

Frank Knox CHAIRMAN
Citizens Reconstruction Organization

CITIZENS RECONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION, 400 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ROLLINS HOLDS ITS 'ANIMATED MAGAZINE' DAY

Group of Noted Men and Women Participate in Orlando Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 21 — In a moss-hung, tree-encircled amphitheater, 5000 persons witnessed the sixth annual publication of the Rollins College Animated Magazine on Sunday. Nearly a score of distinguished literary figures presented original contributions, including Mr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Miss Zona Gale, Mr. Joseph C. Lincoln, Prof. Irving Fisher, Mr. Rex Beach, Miss Jane Addams and Mr. Edward A. Filene.

At the Founders' Week convocation, it was announced that the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion would be awarded to Dr. Charles A. Campbell, professor of Biblical literature at the college. Dr. Campbell, who is visiting in Boston for several weeks, was notified of the award yesterday by Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins.

The degree of Doctor of Humanities was conferred upon Miss Annie Russell, a retired actress, of Winter Park, Fla.; Miss Gale and Miss Addams. The Doctor of Laws degree was given to the Rt. Rev. John Durham Wing of Winter Park, Fla., Bishop Coadjutor of the South Florida Diocese of the Episcopal Church; Mr. Filene and Professor Fisher.

"If Washington were alive today," declared Mr. Shaw in the leading editorial, written in recognition of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth, "he would not be amazed or confused by the multiplicity or complexity of modern civilization. He would not be aghast at such proposals as the League of Nations and such alliances, he would advise us to take the products of the best minds in the last 200 years, adapt them to the changes wrought during those years and go forward to ever-increasing power as a nation and as a people."

"Successful living in a machine age," said Mr. Filene, "consists in the success with which we adapt ourselves to changed conditions. New times call for new aptitudes and the qualities that made a Napoleon great in his time do not suffice for successful living today.

"As human being we must learn to live humanely as opposed to instinctively, as animals live. We must amend our ideas not only of how to achieve success, but of success itself. Material success is important only as it provides the means for cultural attainments.

"A world of busines men would be a terrible thing. Successful living is conscious, positive living in which we adapt our environment to ourselves and make ourselves its master."

Miss Addams, in her first public appearance in many months, described amusing incidents at Hull House, while Mr. Lincoln read several Cape Cod ballads.

Professor Fisher, speaking on the stabilization of economic conditions, declared that stabilizing of the dollar is the most important economic feat yet to be achieved and one that is imperative if civilization is to continue. Widespread debt, the rush to get out of debt and inflation, are the mose serious threats of present-day life, he said.

Communal Issue In India Faces British Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DELHI, India, Feb. 24—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is to be asked to settle India's communal problem, it has been unanimously decided at a session of the consultative committee of the round table conference meeting here.

The committee met three weeks ago and adjourned for the purpose of coming to some agreement on the question of communal representation in the new legislatures.

Monday, however, it was revealed that the Indians themselves were unable to reach an agreement on the issue, with the result that Mr. MacDonald will be asked to decide how the representation of Moslems, Hindus and Sikhs shall be allocated when electoral reforms are introduced in this country.

Decision to this effect has long been expected in British political quarters here, but it is contended that such a solution is unsatisfactory.

It implies that the British will require a firmer hold on the central responsibility, since the British will be called upon to see that whatever communal settlement is made is fully implemented.

Secondly, British settlement is liable to open new controversies should Mr. MacDonald's proposals prove unpopular in any particular community.

Despite these factors the consultative group is satisfied that the best interests of India would be served if Britain lays down the proposals, thus taking the issue from political complications in which it is now involved.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

VISCOUNT MILTON, eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, a Past Grand Warden of England, who could have sought, as a "Lewis" permission to be initiated into Freemasonry on attaining his eighteenth year, has waited until his coming-of-age for this privilege. This interesting anniversary has just occurred and it has synchronized with his initiation at Malton, where his coming-of-age was celebrated. Much misunderstanding exists even among Freemasons as to the meaning of this term "Lewis": it has been maintained that it applies to any son of a Freemason but, as a matter of fact, it is limited to a son born after the initiation of his father took place. As Lord Milton was born after his father's appointment to office in Grand Lodge, there can be no doubt as to his claim to be considered as a "Lewis."

* * *

England is not the only country claiming brethren with long Masonic service. News is to hand privately by letter of an organist in a lodge in Sydney, New South Wales, who is about to be invested in that office for the fortieth successive year.

* * *

Ireland is not niggardly with regard to Masonic charity. The Freemasons of Newry have a local charity committee and during last year the subscriptions amounted to over £852 and as there are only 700 brethren in the district subscribing this gives an average subscription of 25s. each.

* * *

The Masonic Nursing Home has just held its annual meeting under the presidency of Lord Wakefield and was able to record a record number of inmates for the past year, 681 in all. The claims upon the Samaritan fund have been rather in excess of previous years and the income not so large. In all 270 cases were dealt with. The applications are coming from an ever-widening area. At one time no fewer than six cases from Wales were being dealt with, and inmates have come from the Channel Islands, Devon, Cornwall and the northern provinces, as well as many from overseas. The new building which is now in course of erection is to cost £313,000 and it is hoped that the western wing, the erection of which has been suspended temporarily because of the financial crisis, will be proceeded with at a very early date.

* * *

One feature will be the special provision for Jewish residents, arrangements for which are being made under the direction of the Chief Rabbi and other leading Jews. This is an unusual provision, but it is one which has given great gratification to the Jewish community.

* * *

The reading of the annual report of the Grand Lodge of Ireland for 1931, just issued, is of intense interest. The Grand Lodge library reports the receipt of an apron of more than usual interest. It has been presented by Mrs. Sewell and belonged to her father, Dr. Charles G. Magill, who was initiated in 1878 in a lodge in Cookstown. He got it from his father, Dr. William Magill, who was initiated in the same lodge. Dr. William Magill is said to have worn this apron as a delegate from Ireland to some Masonic function in England in connection with the coronation of George IV. Among the presentations to the Grand Lodge library are gifts from the Grand Lodges of Wisconsin, New Jersey, California, Delaware and New York.

* * *

Lodge 13, Limerick, which this year celebrates its bicentenary, is the proud possessor of what is claimed to be the oldest Masonic jewel extant. It is dated 1519 and consists of a small brass square engraved with the words:

I live with love and care
By the level and on the square.

It was found by a workman when Baals Bridge, crossing the Abbey River, Limerick, was demolished in the last century and, apparently, it had been built in among the masonry.

* * *

In the province there has been a special collection for Masonic institutions and no less than £1825 was collected which, considering the business difficulties in a more than exceptional year, is regarded as eminently satisfactory. The fund was raised as a tribute to the late Provincial Grand Master. The two Belfast Masonic funds received between them more than £10,672. Great progress is being made in this part and there is a scheme on hand for the erection of a new hall to cost upward of £10,000. In the Province of Down three new lodges have been inaugurated and a lodge in Enniskillen (Fermanagh) is making extensive preparations to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation within the next few months.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Montgomery: Church Edifice, 16 High Street, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 29.

MASSACHUSETTS

Wellesley (Organization at Wellesley College): Billings Hall, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, Lafayette Avenue, 8 p. m., March 3.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Staten Island (First Church): Church Auditorium, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 5.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reading: Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

INTRODUCTION TO FREEMASONRY — *Claudy*
Answers questions Masons and non-Masons ask; explains symbolism, history and interpretation of Masonry. Ideal for gift purposes. Cloth, 8x5½, 192 pages, $2.00 postpaid. *Send for descriptive circular.*
MACOY Pub. & Masonic Sup. Co. 33 W. 32nd St., New York

FEDERAL GUARD OVER JOBS SAID TO SHOW MERIT

Nine Months' Operation of Stabilization Board Reported Favorably

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — Nine months of operation of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board have proved that the effort to reduce the severity of business slumps and unemployment by proper timing of construction "is an entirely proper governmental function and can be made one of great usefulness, not only to the Government, but to outside agencies as represented by the states, counties and cities," according to its director, Col. D. H. Sawyer.

The idea behind such a board originated a decade ago, and last session was developed by Senator Robert D. Wagner (D.) of New York, whose bill authorizing its establishment was enacted by Congress. President Hoover, in approving the legislation, placed the organization under the Secretary of Commerce. The board also includes the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Labor, but actual work is in charge of Colonel Sawyer.

The board is carrying out two primary functions, one economic, the other on engineering lines. In order to carry out the mandate that it must advise the President from time to time of the trend of business activity and employment, it is gathering statistical data on a number of business barometers, including employment, production or shipment of building materials, building permits, contracts awarded and the financing of construction. It is anticipated that the board will become a huge reservoir of factual data of this kind.

One of the chief barometers the board is using is the construction industry, public and private, which runs close to $10,000,000,000 a year n normal times, and is so interwoven with all kinds of business that other industries are bound to feel effects of its movement. The authenticity of various statistics are established by checking them against other groups.

In asking various trade associations and groups of manufacturers to coöperate in furnishing such statistics, the board, Colonel Sawyer believes, is making them more conscious of the ups and downs of their business and disclosing to them the advantages of stabilization through means of employment.

The second function of the board is to aid all Federal Government construction agencies to prepare a six-year advance planning program. These plans are to be revised annually. There are more than 100 agencies of the Federal Government engaged in construction maintenance, repairs and alterations the board found when it started to work. Arrangements are now under way to have each of these fill out forms giving an entire picture of governmental construction from Congressional action to its completion for six years to come. More than 60 of such plans are now in the board's hands.

Motor Insurance Revised Downward In New York State

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The new schedule for automobile insurance, lower in many instances than the rates approved a month ago on application by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, was announced by Mr. George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance, yesterday, and will go into effect on March 1.

The schedule presents a demerit plan placing surcharges of 10, 25 and 50 per cent on premiums of traffic law violators. The 10 per cent penalty applies to failure to satisfy a judgment for an automobile mishap, or conviction for operating a motor vehicle without a license; the 25 per cent to conviction for speedy or reckless driving resulting in mishap, and the 50 per cent to conviction for driving while intoxicated, for failing to stop when involved in an accident, for homicide or assault arising from operation of a motor vehicle.

No change is effected in New York City rates, save for a decrease for public liability and property damage for commercial cars. These are now rated for public liability at $260 for heavy cars, $223 for medium and $148 for light, as against the previous rates of $270, $231 and $154, respectively; and for property damage at $147, $120 and $66, as against $151, $123 and $68. In all areas considerable savings are shown for commercial car owners and for passenger car owners in Nassau County, Staten Island, suburban New York and other sections.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, Skippy, children's program.
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; studio announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 "Hum and Strum and Bennie."
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, orchestra.
7:45 Jack Beauvais and Del Castillo.
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; humorous sketch; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sousa's Band; quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counselor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; violin duo; string choir.
10:00 NBC, Interview; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 NBC, Artists' Service Recital.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 NBC, Talk, Marley Sherris.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Bradford Orchestra.
7:30 Harry Michaels, pianist.
7:45 NBC, Elsie Janis, songs and stories.
8:00 Frigidairians.
8:15 NBC, Melo-Clarions; organ; brass; voices.
8:45 "Valvolineers."
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 "Parading"—Milton Post, American Legion Band.
10:00 Russian Art Ensemble.
10:30 NBC, Hollywood Nights; Frank Luther, tenor; Gene Rodemich's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam," the Sailor.
5:45 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon; String Ensemble.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Showy World"; orchestra; soloists.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
6:45 "Stylists"; Ranny Weeks.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club: interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organ; quartet.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Primi's "Land o' Flowers."
10:15 Morton Bowe; the Jaysnoff Sisters.
10:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Krueger's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:15 CBS, "Bill Schudt's Going to Press."
5:30 Garden talk.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, Geneva, Frederic William Wile; Rudolph Nadolny, German Ambassador to Turkey.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Own Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 The New England Council.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Organ Recital; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Quartet; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:15 Arthur Santora, pianist.
5:30 "Silvertones," vocal.
5:45 Victoria Samullan, soprano.
6:00 Selberling Singers: recording.
6:15 "Songs We Love to Hear," vocal.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Edison Kitchen program.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist; operatic tabloids.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—Produce.
1:10 p. m.—The Daily Tatler.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
3:00 p. m.—Clearcoal Revue.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, "Sunsweet Harmonics."
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 John S. Codman, baritone.
4:45 p. m.—Edith Bullard, contralto.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical clock.
7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Ronnie and Van.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Studio Period.
2:30 p. m.—Frascati Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.
4:45 p. m.—Pied Piper of Radioland.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, The United States Navy Band.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—American Chemical Society Lecture.
3:15 p. m.—Dance music.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, National Education Association convention.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—La Forge Berumen Musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra; soprano.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.

MOONEY ACTION REJECTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The LaGuardia resolution urging Gov. James Rolph Jr., of California, to pardon Thomas Mooney was rejected yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

REMARKABLE kitchen device saves gas and fuel, prevents pots from boiling over, eliminates watching, burning of foods; no stirring; prevents burning of pots; indorsed by Good Housekeeping; sells for 25c; cost you $1.50 a dozen; particulars free. WILLIAMS CORP., 535 Williams Building, Montclair, N. J.

"TRULY STORIES FROM THE SURELY BIBLE"—Easy selling book for grownups and children; exclusive territory for reliable agents; liberal commission. CLARK-SPRAGUE COMPANY, 1901 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENCIES WANTED

EXPERIENCED salesman wishes to represent firm in Middle West; have had several years' experience with jewelry and department store trade. M-8, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOTEL COOLIDGE
9 Sewall Avenue, Brookline, Mass. 1, 2 and 3-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—To represent reliable eastern manufacturers, or financial house; many years' selling experience; references. Headquarters, Room 344, 681 Market St., San Francisco.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

NEW double commission plan selling highest grade hosiery; lowest prices; valuable territories now open. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 306 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG lady, experienced secretary-stenographer, fine typist, adaptable, seeks employment more interesting than present; any location. Write Box T-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SHORT SELLING HELD ESSENTIAL TO STOCK TRADE

New York Exchange Head Protests Ban Proposal Before Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Short selling plays a necessary and useful function in the stock exchange and its prohibition by Congress, if constitutional and effective, might force the closing of the exchange, Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, told the House Judiciary Committee today.

Opposing all legislation intended to abolish or regulate short selling, Mr. Whitney called such measures "fundamentally unsound."

"The economic function of short sellers," he said, "is to provide buying power, even when prices are declining. Short selling may also tend to prevent prices going to absurd heights during periods of inflation," he added. "Economists agree as to the necessary and useful function of short selling, but when prices are declining it is extremely difficult to convince people that these students of economics are right."

Mr. Whitney denied the presence of "bear raiding" in the New York exchange. Although the supervision of the market has been more intense during the last year than ever before, officials have failed to discover any evidence of bear raiding or organized short selling, he told the committee.

Because the result of short selling has been referred to as "cushioning power," people have been led to believe that it would prevent declining prices, Mr. Whitney said, referring to this conception as "unfortunate." What short selling does, in the face of a declining market, he explained, is to prevent quick and wide fluctuations.

"It causes successive transactions to take place as prices decline and prevents sudden and radical breaks," he said.

If there had been no short selling of securities the stock exchange would have been forced to close many months ago, according to its president.

"It was the willingness of people who had sold short at higher levels to buy when prices were breaking that helped to maintain the market," he said. "We have avoided the fearful consequences which would have necessarily resulted if securities had become unsaleable. At the end of the 1929 boom there was approximately $8,500,000,000 loaned to brokers and an equal sum loaned by banks to individuals upon security collateral, he told the committee. Because the stock exchange remained open and securities could be bought and sold, even at lower prices, this vast mass of credit has been in large part liquidated."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Three-room apartment; radio, Frigidaire; excellent transportation; near Christian Science church. Write Box H-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen; electric refrigeration, radio. Tel. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8725.

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Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings having all modern improvements with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
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Commonwealth 3212

BOSTON — Suites, 3 rooms, $50; suites, 2 rooms, $45; decent environment, respectable management, completely renovated and clean. Apply Supt., 52 Westland Ave., or Tel. Asp. 2493.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

SUBLET near State House for 6 months or longer, furnished or unfurnished 1-room apartment, modern conveniences, open fireplace; rent $50-$55; references. Apply before 9:30 a. m., Capitol 1985.

Two or Three-Room Suites

BOSTON, 38 Westland Ave., Suite 1—Kitchenette, electric refrigeration, bath, heat, hot water, elevator, janitor service. See MRS. PATTERSON.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG woman will share 2-room apartment with business or professional woman; references. Porter 2387-R, Cambridge, Mass.

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WANTED—From March 1-July 1, a modern and exceptionally well furnished apartment of 3 or 4 rooms, including maid's room and bath; river side of Beacon St. preferred. V-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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'32 Nash Sedan, 8 cylinder	$1200
'30 Nash Spec. Six Sedan	645
'29 Nash Adv. Six Sport Coupe	595
'29 Nash Standard Six Sedan	395
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'30 Chrysler 77 Sedan	750
'30 Dodge Coupe	595
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Nash New England Co.
USED CAR DEPT.
630 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON
Ken. 1400 OPEN EVENINGS

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CHILDREN lovingly cared for in country home; moderate rates; summer recreation session. W-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG couple, refined home, will board one or two children. Phone Floral Park 4411 or write Box S-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Also young pullets, now. Barred and White Rocks, Reds. Vigorous. State test, always found clean. They live. 1932 prices. Catalog. Feeding Formula. BROOKS FARRAR, South Easton, Mass. Tel. 175.

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raised the year around, only 12 weeks' old, 5 to 7 lbs., 35c lb. Fresh dressed every day. Always ready, dressed or roasted. Also broilers—Chicken, Capons, Fowl. On the farm, in our wayside stand, on Route 138. Dining room connected. BROOKS FARRAR, South Easton, Mass. Tel. 175.

Local Classified

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ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 152 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2263.

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Competent colored help on short notice
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Telephone Market 3-4115

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FURS REPAIRED, relined, remodeled, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 168 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 3734.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 154 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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PAINTING, paperhanging, floors refinished; lowest prices; ceilings $3 and up; go anywhere. Call CHANDLER'S, Somerset 7384 (Somerville, Mass.).

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Small Grands, Spinet Grands, Small Uprights. For sale and rent. Terms easy. Bargains in used and rebuilt pianos.
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LOUISE F. ESSIG
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NEWARK, N. J. 237 Florence Ave.—Cheerful room, garage optional, 1 or 2 persons; pleasant, homelike atmosphere. Waverly 2-4335.

N. Y. C., 1495 Popham Ave. (Apt. 1J)—Sunny bedroom suitable one or couple. Phone Foundation 8-5277 mornings, evenings; board optional.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101 St.—Room with running water, kitchenette; high class house. Acad. 2912.

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Mount Morris Park Sanatarium

10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)

Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C. Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.

Telephone Harlem 7-7880

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Young man would like position in charge of tabulating department; 6 years' experience; capable of installing system. V-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PROGRESSIVE young woman, 3 years advertising manager small department store, seeks opening in advertising field. Box T-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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VIRGINIA HOLMES
ACCOMPANIST—TEACHER OF PIANO
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The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
We carry a complete line of
Gunning Supplies

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The Store That Serves You Best by Saving You Most
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EAST ORANGE

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Canned Goods of Quality
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Free Delivery Service

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$5 $6
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Hats Ready Made. Also to Order
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Open evenings by appointment

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Phone Orange 3-7361 *Member F. T. D.*

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TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS,
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Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
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Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
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189 MAIN ST., ORANGE
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ANY GARMENT FITTED
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TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
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Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
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BRYN MAWR, PA.
Luncheons, Evening and Sunday Dinners; Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

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LANCASTER AVENUE
An Apartment Hotel of Distinction for Permanent or Transient Guests
Delightful Dining Room with service table d'hote and a la carte. Club Breakfasts, Luncheons, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Special Dinners $1.00 and $1.50 Daily and Sunday.
Garage for 100 Cars
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Draped to the head or ready to wear, $3.50 up

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GERMANTOWN
Phone Tennessee 2234

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Featuring JADE BLUE

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"We Answer the Burning Question"
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Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
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Good Clothing, Furnishings, and Stetson Hats
WEINER'S
EIGHTH & PENN STREETS

BEAUTY CRAFT SALON
17 N. Fifth Street, *Second Floor*
PERMANENT WAVING
Expert Finger Waving
Dial 3-7430

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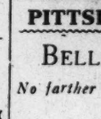

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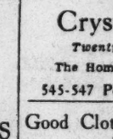

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SOUTH COAST—Furnished house to let; sea front; 6 months or longer; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, good garden. Box M-977, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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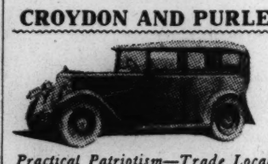

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MISC.	.20

In Lighter Vein

Willing

Clerk—"See here, little girl, I can't spend all day showing you penny candies. Do you want the earth with a little red fence around it for a penny?"

Little Girl: "Let's see it."—*Wisconsin Telephone News.*

Merely a Question

Her Suitor: "Don't you trust me, sir?"

Her Papa: "Yes, indeed, but will the landlord and the butcher, the grocer, and the gas company do the same?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Gallant

A taxi driver had a very stout fare and experienced some difficulty in getting her in and out of the cab.

"I'm afraid I'm a bother to you," she said, as he was helping her out.

"Not a bit," answered the man, meaning to be gallant, "I likes a fare wot steadies the cab."—*Pearson's.*

A Quotation for Today

THE greater the lust for gain, the greater the sense of limitation.

—CLARENCE HOWARD

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Boat Puzzle:
Ice Boat. Pack Boat. Gun Boat.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Wash, Washington (Miss M. L. H., who says, "More times than not I hear it pronounced *wawsh*-")—Yes, the *aw* sound is to be avoided (but haven't we all heard, "Wawsh them clean"?). According to the authority accepted by this newspaper, the *a* in each is sounded as the short *o* in odd; *wosh* and *Wosh'-ing-tun.*

Quotation marks (Mrs. B. B. McA.)—The inquirer quotes the following from a book, asking if the quotation marks are correctly used:

> A young man . . . said "That as he progressed in his study . . ." He also said, "He knew that as he advanced . . ."

Inasmuch as quotation marks are used to set off the actual words of the speaker, the use above—setting off indirect quotations—is not proper. If a direct quotation is desired, write it:

> A young man said, "As I progressed in my study . . ." He also said, "I knew that as I advanced . . ."

If an indirect quotation is preferred, write it:

> A young man said that as he progressed in his study . . . He also said he knew that as he advanced . . .

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Baldwin, Mich.

CONSERVATION officers of the seventh Michigan district are expressing a spirit of loyal service to the State as the result of a recent agreement.

As an economy measure the State Conservation Commission recently placed its men on a five-day working schedule with a five-day pay rate.

Seventh district men, however, accepted only the cut in pay and voted to continue their services to the State six days a week as usual.

The Children's Corner

Out on a Limb

MRS. SCROGGINS was bustling about after breakfast. She always does. Bustling is good exercise. It also helps get the dishes into the kitchen quickly.

"I suppose you're going soon for your regular morning walk," said Mrs. Scroggins to her husband, none other than Mister Scroggins.

"Have You Come From Far?" Asked Mr. Scroggins.

He was looking out the dining room window.

"No, my dear," he said.

Mrs. Scroggins all but dropped a handful of dishes in her surprise. "Not going on your regular morning walk?" she said.

"No, my dear," he said.

"Well I declare," said Mrs. S. and went into the kitchen with the dishes. When she came back her husband was arranging his tippet.

"I thought you said you were'nt going out," she said.

"No, my dear," said Mr. S.

The good wife's eyes danced. "And what in the world do you mean, 'No, my dear'?"

Scroggins smiled. "I meant that I wasn't going out for my regular morning walk but that I was going out. Instead of walking on the ground I'm going up to that tippest toppest limb of old man English Elm across the way. That limb is about as near to this lovely blue sky as anyone can get."

"Not 'anyone'," said Mrs. S., putting the cover on the sugar bowl. "Birds can get nearer."

They kissed good-by as they have for many years, whenever either leaves the other.

Scroggins paused on his front piazza and peered under his hat brim at the limb high up across the way. Then he jumped nimbly to his piazza rail, sprang into the air, and, although it looked as though he might need a parachute, caught hold of branches on a limb of the American elm (Ulmus Americana) in which his house is built. He ran out to the end of this limb, jumped, caught hold of a lower branch of the old English elm, and in the twinkling of an eye as well as of all four legs, was up on the tippest toppest branch.

He could see the Common below him, flat and far. People moving more like dolls. He could see Tremont Street and Charles Street and the silvery chip which was the frozen lake in the Public Garden. It was great fun to look down. And it was even more fun to look up. The sky was blue and cloudless. The air sparkling in the sun.

"Caw! Caw!" sounded a voice. Scroggins barely could turn around before a big black crow with snappy yellowish eyes was on the limb beside him. The crow rustled his shiny wings.

"Have you come from far?" said Scroggins politely.

"All the way from the country," said the crow.

"Why?" said Scroggins.

"I have relatives here," said the crow; "otherwise I wouldn't come. I like the country better."

Scroggins pushed back his tall silk hat. "I hear that some do," he said.

"Caw! Caw!" said the crow and flew away. Hardly had his cawing died in the distance before two blue jays flew to the limb. They were perky and gay. Scroggins laughed at the way they became excited over nothing. When they had gone, two pigeons came and rested on the limb. They recognized Scroggins and flew off to find Florrie and Fib.

These two old friends, the pompous pigeon and the chief of sparrows, spent a half hour or so on the limb with Scroggins.

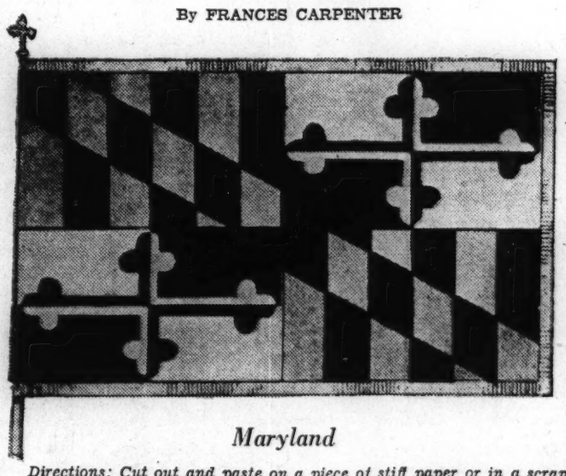
"You never have been here before?" said Fib. Scroggins said he never had. "Well," said Fib, "I'm surprised."

Scroggins said he was surprised to find so much interesting company on the highest limb over Boston Comon. Florrie winked.

When Scroggins told Mrs. S., she asked if she might go with him to the limb the next nice blue morning, and her husband said, "Of course."

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Maryland

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The upper left and the lower right-hand corners are alternately gold and black. The upper left and the lower right quarters of the flag are, it is seen, each composed of six vertical bars, alternately colored gold and black. These are cut by a diagonal band upon which these colors are reversed. It will be seen that the stripe of the diagonal band nearest the top of the flag is black, while the first vertical stripe in the upper left corner through which it goes is gold. The upper right and the lower left quarters are white and red, the sections of the Greek crosses being white on a red ground and red on a white ground. The border and staff should be gold.

Queen Henrietta Maria, the wife of King Charles I of England, was honored in the naming of Maryland.

Maryland is often called the "Old Line State," because a part of its northern boundary coincides with the Mason and Dixon's line. Another name for Maryland is the "Cockade State."

Several mottoes have been adopted by the State at various times. One of these is "Fatti maschii parole femine," which means "Manly deeds and womanly words." Another Maryland motto is "Scuto bonæ voluntatis tuæ coronasti nos," a Latin sentence which in English would read, "With the shield of thy good will thou hast covered us." The Legislature of Maryland has chosen the black-eyed Susan as the State flower.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the seventh star in the American flag stands for Maryland.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

Tunk and Tollywamp

QUICK, TUNK! — INTO THE BASKET BEFORE WE GET WET.
WELL! HERE'S MY OLD BASKET JUST WHERE I LEFT IT.
LOOK, TUNK, I BELIEVE WE'RE GOING SOMEWHERE

After escaping from the root cave, Tunk and Tollywamp start again on the trail to the Land of Wakenplay. It begins to rain and Tollywamp suggests that they find shelter in a large picnic basket that someone has left by the side of the trail

(To Be Continued Next Saturday.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

China's Defense

APART from the careful neutrality of their governments, ordinary citizens of a large part of the world have felt a surge of enthusiasm and sympathy for the Chinese in their gallant defense on the Chapei-Kiangwan-Woosung battle line. This sentiment may not take much account of the origins of the Sino-Japanese dispute, but it takes satisfaction in seeing aggression stopped—and what began as intervention in Manchuria and at Shanghai has come to be judged in a large section of popular opinion outside the Orient as military aggression.

Even more important than its immediate military result may be the ultimate effect of the resistance at Shanghai in fostering some unification of China. A year and a half ago it was remarked in these columns that outside pressure, if it did not crush, might solidify China. The pressure then was from Communist forces. Now it appears that Japanese opposition may afford a more effective rallying point than yet has been offered for Chinese nationalism. Though factionalism persists between Nanking and Canton, the propaganda of mass civic education has a new text for preaching Chinese unity, so that Kiangwan may yet become a Bunker Hill in Chinese history.

The events along the Whangpoo have shown that the world at large, no less than Japan, has underestimated the stamina of Chinese soldiery and the willingness of the Chinese people to defend their country. Civil strife has been a school of fire such that warfare in China no longer is an opéra bouffe affair. In view of the tenacity already shown by Chinese troops and of the tremendous disadvantages of terrain faced by an invader, it becomes apparent that a campaign by Japan to subdue any considerable portion of China, or even of the Yangtse Valley, could be undertaken only at the most serious costs—costs which the Japanese people surely would not long approve.

And such a campaign not only would be destined to futility in a military sense, but also to worse than futility in other directions. Already Japanese military action, instead of solving the diplomatic difficulties of the Far East, has affronted the peaceful sentiments of a large part of the peoples of the world, if not of their governments. Moreover, instead of rectifying grievances between Chinese and Japanese nationals, it has added immeasurably greater ones to the score.

Certain Japanese probably had just claims against the Chinese for lack of protection in Shanghai and elsewhere. But it is a rule of common law that a person attacked is justified in using only such force as is necessary to repel the attack. Japan, in the popular opinion, has gone far beyond this. In so doing, she not only has alienated friends, but has given occasion for counterclaims of indemnities which would offset several times the claims she set out to collect and leave her in debt to China. The unconscionable suffering caused to refugees from bomb and shell fire in Chapei has now been followed by responsible accounts of the slaying of peasants and burning of their buildings behind the Kiangwan front.

When these questions come to the conference table, as eventually they must, it is not impossible that Japan and the world may be dealing with a more unified China. If the crystallization of a new China is to occur, it is in the interests of Japan and of Western nations that the Chinese shall neither be pressed nor encouraged to the point where they will seek refuge in a national militarism which might undertake to push such international settlements as that at Shanghai off into the sea. But should some degree of unity be achieved consistent with the best pacific traditions of China, then the conference table almost surely will feel the influence of the sentiment of the rest of the world, a sentiment which at least will back the governments in refusing to recognize a change wrought by force of arms.

"Oh, Say, Can You See—?"

"ATTENTION! Salute the new spring colors, red, white and blue!" Oh, say, can you see, by the windows down town, what so proudly we'll hail at the spring style showings? Old Glory will fly not only from a staff at the head of the fashion parade, but in every rank and file of the patriotic stylists. George Washington bicentennial celebrators are in command. And, because previous reviews of this kind have been called colorful, one must search for a word to describe the brilliant hues which soon will be marching down Main Street.

Dresses, coats, hats, shoes and accessories have taken on something of the new tricolor schemes, along with military designs. There are skirts of stars and stripes, with navy capes and blouses, and double-breasted jackets with brassy buttons.

How extensively well-dressed men will enroll in this patriotic march remains a question. This seems a favorable time for masculine stylists to break away from their traditional reserves. Advance patterns convey hardly a hint as to how this may be done in 1932. Ties and handkerchiefs may be found in the bicentennial colors, but that is nothing new. Dress hats, suits and shoes resemble the somber ones of former seasons.

Men's participation, if at all, apparently will be limited to sports clothes. Anyhow, they will enjoy standing on the side lines and watching the brilliant parade. Who knows but that a few of the more courageous ones may bestir themselves enough to offer to carry the colors?

Those Miscellaneous Taxes

HE WOULD have to be something more than a genius who suggested a tax that was popular or even one that was not burdensome to some section of the community. When taxes are necessary, the points to establish are: Are they practicable? Are they equitable? This must be the approach to all the miscellaneous imposts now in the proposal stage in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Neither the increase in stamp charges nor the tax on checks can be said to be practicable. Without doubt it is essential to cover the postal deficit of $150,000,000. Would this be gained, however, by reshuffling mail rates? There is some reason for doubt. Some years ago it was decided to double the rate on picture post cards. The upshot was that people stopped using them. Similarly, important users of the mails would unquestionably demote huge batches of their mail matter from the two-cent class if this were changed to three cents.

A tax on checks may be unwise as well as impracticable. After all, the use of letters has developed until they are necessities that none of us would dream of sacrificing. But checks are comparatively an innovation. If it is desirable that checks should be fostered, as it undoubtedly is, it would be going the wrong way about to put a tax upon them. The idea hails from Europe, where a check stamp is in vogue, but the yield from the impost by no means counterbalances the bar on the use of checks which the tax imposes.

Neither of these taxes, which were suggested by the Treasury last December, has, it is said, met the approval of the Ways and Means Committee. But the proposed 7 per cent tax on the domestic use of electricity and gas is sure to find some congressional backing. For several committeemen have already gone on record in favor of such a tax. Indeed, a plan said to possess a congressional following would go much further than the Treasury proposes. It would impose a tax on all electricity sold, not simply on electricity sold for domestic purposes, as Secretary Mills suggests.

Of all the current sold in the United States, it is stated that about 55 per cent is sold to industrial users, 19 per cent to commercial lighting customers, 15 per cent to domestic customers, and the balance to street railways and miscellaneous. If industry had to pay more for its electricity, it would buy less, and, moreover, would generate more with its own power plants. In view of these circumstances, it is doubtful whether the impost would yield as much as its proponents say it would.

The question of equity arises, however, in the consideration of the treasury proposal to restrict such an impost to domestic users of electricity. Clearly the yield from this class of electricity users would be more reliable than that of a general tax, because the housewife cannot install her own plant. But there seems no sound reason from the standpoint of tax philosophy for the discrimination. It may, indeed, be found that if the rate were kept low enough, the industrial establishments would not build their own power plants to the extent that is now forecast in the event of a general levy.

In any case, this form of taxation is open to a general criticism as leviable upon a necessity, and it should be regarded as among the first to be removed when surpluses again take the place of deficits.

The Indian Offers His Blanket

AN INDIAN does best the thing he most enjoys doing. After nearly a century of more or less ineffectual attempts to fit the Indian into the Anglo-Saxonized structure of America, the discovery of this obvious truism by the Bureau of Indian Affairs now promises a measure of relief to the Indian problem. Belated as it is, the tendency of the Government to consider the Indian question more as an economic than a social challenge deserves commendation.

"We are endeavoring to build on the things Indians themselves have," declared Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recently. "Our goal is to adopt the modern ideal of giving as much of the best of our civilization as the Indian can adopt without violating his many fine racial characteristics."

This would indicate that the old plan of dominance and assimilation, once recommended by the Department of the Interior toward its Indian wards, is being put aside by the two Quaker gentlemen who are today piloting the Indian bureau for the more humane and workable methods of coöperation and economic readjustments.

With the Indian Tribal Arts Exposition bringing to eastern cities impressive displays of native American arts and crafts, the Indian's value to the United States and to the world as an independent artist and craftsman can hardly fail to gain wide recognition, and in doing so point to at least one logical way for the red man and the white man to meet on a mutually helpful basis, the one as a producer, the other as a buyer.

Unquestionably the blanket Indian is passing. He is passing because he has sold his blanket to a white man. Likewise, aluminum utensils are replacing the traditional pottery in many pueblo homes—because the tourists are buying the pottery. The Navajo's silver bracelet and concho belt and turquoise necklace now adorn his person—only until a buyer appears. Even the beaded vest and the feathered headdress of the plains tribes, after doing duty at ceremonial dances, find a market outside the reservations.

What, then, becomes of the picturesque Indian of romance and tradition, after he has sold his treasures? Does he bemoan his loss and declare, alas, that the white man has stripped him of the last little of his possessions? Not so. In the lee of a mud-covered hogan the squaw turns back to her crude loom, the silversmith squats at his primitive anvil, the turquoise cutter resumes his polishing. In the shadow of a pueblo the pottery maker fires more clay, the bead worker strings more beads, the fashioner of headdresses dyes more feathers. And all hands have a few more necessities, a few more luxuries even, while, all unknowingly, perhaps, the tendency grows to respond less reluctantly to the increasing interdependence with the white race. And, fortunately, as a check to cheap commercialization of the Indian, a growing appreciation of his art operates to keep him close to its sources. For the more authentic that art, the more valuable it is.

The Indian offers his blanket, and, lo! it comes back to him multiplied many times.

What Is a Syzygy?

DR. HUGHES MEARNS of New York University is impatient of public school examinations having to do with exact knowledge. Why, for instance, he asks, is it important for a boy in Colorado to be able to locate Egypt accurately?

To bear out his theory, he put a number of questions to those in attendance at the conference of the Progressive Education Association in Baltimore last week and the blushes that followed must have made him smile.

Almost anyone can make a similar test with amusing results. Here are three familiar quotations:

> Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.
>
> Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight.
>
> Laugh and the world laughs with you.
> Weep and you weep alone.

Ask your friends to name the authors. And be sure you can tell them whether they are right—that, in order, the authors are Thomas Gray, who wrote the "Elegy"; Elizabeth Akers Allen, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

After all, isn't a large part of knowledge knowing how and where to look for something you don't know?

Censorship of Films

THE question of the censorship of films in Britain is becoming acute. The unsatisfactoriness of the present situation is seen chiefly in the type of film which it is possible to exhibit to audiences containing children as well as adults.

Very rarely does the British Board of Film Censors completely ban a film. Its usual practice in dealing with a doubtful subject is to give it an "A" certificate, signifying that it is suitable for exhibition to adults, and children accompanied by adults. The character of some of these "A" films, however, is such that several local authorities have decided to ignore the recommendation of the board, and to forbid their exhibition to children under any circumstances whatever.

Those who see many films will undoubtedly approve of the action of these local authorities. There can be no doubt that a large proportion of "A" films are totally unsuitable to children. In an inquiry conducted in Birkenhead the number of children who said that they were unable to sleep at nights after going to the pictures is disturbing, to say the least. Children themselves heartily dislike the type of entertainment to which exception is taken.

In the before-mentioned inquiry, it was found that, out of the number of children questioned, 303 wanted travel and adventure films and 229 liked comedy best. Only 68 voted for crime and gangster pictures, and only 17 for sex films, these being the films usually listed in the "A" category. The general attitude of children toward the last kind of picture varied from "boredom to repugnance."

But with "A" films pouring from the studios, it is plainly unsatisfactory that the protection of children from them should be left to the initiative of the local authorities, very few of whom have taken any action in the matter. Whether a film should be shown to children or not should be decided by the nature of a film, not by the locality the children happen to live in. The demand that films should be divided into two categories, those suitable for adults only, and those suitable for all classes of picturegoers, is rapidly gaining force throughout the country. This decision should then be made binding upon cinema houses in all parts of the country, instead of, as at present, being merely a recommendation that can be obeyed or disregarded at the wish of the local council.

Besides preserving children from contact with much deleterious matter, this new classification would probably lead to a great reduction in the number of objectionable films. The cinema is essentially a family entertainment. The public for movies to which the whole family cannot be taken would soon be so restricted as to make it profitless to supply it with more than a small number of films.

Editorial Notes

A North Carolina factory having received an order for 120,000 pairs of stockings, may it be assumed that prosperity is afoot in that State?

Tests by the Chicago Motor Club which prove mile-a-minute motoring uneconomical thus show there is a double saving in safe driving.

Someone has suggested putting more postage on letters than necessary. A way to stamp out part of the deficit.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

American Coöperation in a League Boycott

TWO years ago at the dinner in Washington of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, President Hoover sat between two very distinguished foreign journalists, Mr. Wickham Steed and Mr. André Geraud, better known as "Pertinax," and listened to some very pungent comments on American foreign policy. There were those at the dinner who felt that possibly the representatives of the European press had been a little audacious, and perhaps a trifle too dogmatic in their comments upon the attitude of the United States toward problems which it should aid the world in solving. It was therefore interesting, last week, to find that most distinguished of educators, President Lowell of Harvard University, appealing over the radio for precisely the action to be taken by the United States in an existing contingency which Mr. Steed had urged should be promised in the event an emergency arose.

Mr. Steed was discussing the various machines which have been erected for the preservation of peace, and he came to the Kellogg pact, of which he asked: "Is the Kellogg pact worth the paper it is written on? Does it mean anything? We do not know, and we in Great Britain are still half paralyzed. . . . We are committed to cut off, to sever all financial and commercial relations with a state that breaks the Covenant, and not only with that state, but with any other state, be it a member of the League or not (that is you). If we do that, are you going to say freedom of the seas and shoot us in the back? We don't know. We don't know even today, when the Kellogg pact is pretty near a year old from the date of its ratification."

The diners, most of them at least, studied carefully the expression of President Hoover while the speaker was unfolding his argument. The President's face was impassive, and none could tell whether he approved or disapproved of the attitude of the English journalist, who went on: "What we want to know is, how soon can we be sure that if we all set to work really to act in the spirit of the Kellogg pact, really to drive the idea of war as a major menace of the future out of the minds of people, if we do that, can we then be sure that the United States will say, 'Anybody who runs against that movement will not have me for a friend'? That is what we want to know."

* * *

The situation which Mr. Steed had conceived in the abstract has arrived in the concrete. China and Japan are embroiled in a war, bloody, destructive, threatening, and no less a war because neither nation has yet made formal declaration of belligerency. China has appealed to the League of Nations. Japan has neither appealed nor has it given complete acquiescence to such propositions as the League has offered for checking hostilities. There is much in the historic record of the provocation offered by China to Japan which would seem to justify the Japanese action if it be accepted that war between countries that are parties to the League of Nations, the Nine Power treaty, and the Kellogg pact, can be justified at all. It has been, and is, my opinion, based upon personal observation, that Japan had every possible provocation for its action in Manchuria and that out of that action is going to come a government more serviceable to the people of that province and more advantageous to the world as a whole.

But Mr. Steed justly pointed out in this very column of the Monitor that, so far as the League of Nations was concerned, the rights and wrongs of the controversy had no bearing. Its duty was to stop hostilities at the start, however great the provocation, and the duty of the parties to the controversy was to coöperate fully and heartily with the League. In this contention he is perfectly right.

* * *

President Lowell has now come forward with a nation-wide appeal that the United States should in this instance answer the pertinent question asked by Mr. Steed before the Society of Newspaper Editors, the question that always arises when the matter of enforcing a League decision by concrete action comes up. Such a decision might be enforced by force of arms, but the League has no army or navy. The only practicable method is by the application of what is known as economic sanctions, namely, the refusal of all members of the League to maintain trade or financial relations with the state or states that may be found to have violated the Covenant and to prevent such intercourse by other nations not members of the League.

Instantly, of course, the query arises whether the United States, not being a member of the League, will insist on maintaining its trade with either Japan or China, and if so, whether the League will endeavor to restrain it by force. Should the last contingency arise, it could only mean far-flung war.

President Lowell has only voiced the virtually unanimous opinion of peace organizations in the United States that the League should be given assurance that, when it has adjudicated the quarrel between Japan and China, and determined that either one resorted to war without submitting the dispute to arbitration, to judicial settlement, or to the Council of the League, Washington stands ready to coöperate fully with Geneva in the application of sanctions to the end that the threatened war may be suppressed. It is not asked that the United States shall itself adjudicate the issue, although unquestionably that will be done, and it is quite inconceivable that Geneva and Washington should disagree as to the facts. All that is asked is that if these facts justify the enforcement of an economic boycott, the United States will not put any obstacle in the way of the remedy as applied by the League of Nations.

Notes From Budapest

Washington St. In Budapest

HUNGARY celebrated the bicentenary of George Washington. Throughout the country public meetings were held, streets in all principal towns were decorated with flags, and lectures were delivered in universities, high schools and other educational institutions. Budapest had its own special program of festivities, and the name of the present Délibáb-ucca will be changed to that of Washington György-ucca, on February 27. Hungarians appreciate Washington as the prototype of their great hero, Louis Kossuth, and as the first President of the country which gave Kossuth a home, after he was driven from his native land in 1849. In addition, the bond of friendship and understanding between Hungary and America is deeper than would at first be imagined, for the people of both lands have much in common. The Hungarians of the vast Hungarian plain—the Alfoeld—accustomed as they are to unending vistas of broad expanses, are able to appreciate life in the American middle West. This fact, incidentally, explains why so many Hungarians have settled happily in the United States.

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Numismatic Find

Recently there was presented over the counter of the Szeged branch of the Hungarian National Bank a Napoleon d'Or for exchange into Hungarian pengoe. Closer examination of the gold coin proved it to be one of the few specimens minted during the first days of the Empire, which bore, by mistake, on one side, the words "Republique Française," and on the other, "Napoleon I." This error was soon realized by the French authorities, so that only ten coins came into circulation. The present specimen, which is of great value because of its rarity, is now in the safe of the National Bank, until it is decided what shall be done with it. The person who brought the coin to the bank declared he had received it as part of his wife's dowry fifty years ago. The wife's grandfather had been a soldier in the Napoleonic Wars and was given the coin as a reward for bravery on the battlefield.

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Fresh Grapes Year Round

Some months ago a grape grower in Kécskemét announced that he had perfected a method by which grapes could be kept fresh for many months. His statement was received rather skeptically by the general public, but he appears to have justified his contention. Experts who in January examined the result of his experiment were presented with clusters of grapes which had been picked during October, 1931, and had lost none of their juice or flavor, after three months' preservation. M. Bernhardt, the grape grower, claims that preservation by his method costs only 20 filler—4 cents—per kilo of grapes.

Should further investigations prove the value of this new preservation, it will prove a boon to grape growers throughout Hungary, who are now compelled to sell their produce at the very low prices obtaining during the vintage, or suffer heavy losses later. It will also mean that the Hungarian consumer, instead of paying 4 pengoe per kilo for imported Spanish grapes during the winter and spring, will now be able to buy home-grown grapes for about 50 filler—10 cents—a kilo.

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Gold in The Blue Danube

The possibilities of dredging the Danube for gold have come before the public once more in a practical form. A Hungarian expert has exhaustively examined both the river bed and the land near the bank for miles, and maintains that in every cubic meter of soil there is at least one-half gram of pure gold. If, therefore, the river bed were dredged, it is estimated that more than $4,000,000 worth of gold could be obtained, and this would yield a 50 per cent profit. Hungary itself cannot supply the 1,000,000 pengoe necessary to begin this investigation work, under present economic conditions, but an English and two American financial groups are stated to be interested.

* * *

The Budapest Municipality has presented painted white walking sticks to all the blind of the city, so that they may be more easily distinguished by the public, who can help them to cross roads, enter the desired street cars, and so forth.

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International Evenings

The League of Hungarian Universities and High Schools recently inaugurated in Budapest an international evening for the purpose of making foreign students much more fully acquainted with Hungarian social life. More than 100 students of many nationalities, including Americans and Greeks, English and Turks, as well as Chinese and Indians, contributed to the success of this experiment, and it is intended to hold periodic gatherings, each of which will be devoted to the art and culture of one of the foreign nations represented. Important as are such international meetings in all university and other cultural centers, they would appear to have a double significance in places like the Hungarian capital, which is in many ways a meeting of East and West, and where, without such gatherings, the foreign students would have but little chance of coming into close contact with Hungarian social life, owing to difficulties of language and the like.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Use the Windmills

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am very familiar with the two windmills you illustrate at Outwood, near Bletchingley, and am glad to note that one is still in use. Surely it would be well worth while for all owners of windmills to put them in working order, not as interesting relics, but as most useful and economic instruments for grinding wholemeal wheat, so much in demand. Corn growing would surely be profitable if it could be made marketable locally again by means of such natural and beautiful objects.

S. MORLEY MORDEL.

East Meon, Hants.

No Tariff on Art

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Free Trade in Entertainment," in the Monitor of February 2, makes one think. If it is necessary to protect the factory worker and the big business man with protective tariff, why is it not necessary to protect the artist?

Your argument, "No tariff on art," in all justice, should apply likewise to "No tariff on any work." But no tariff on any work—would not a better grade of work in manufactured lines, admitted freely to this country, inspire and spur on to better production all work put forth by the business men and factory workers of the United States?

Let us be as fair to all artists in the matter of protection as we are to the factory worker and business man.

The following clipping from the Art Digest of San Francisco gives thought:

> A dispatch to the New York Sun from London says: "Susan Glaspell, who won a Pulitzer prize for her play, 'Alison's House,' has been refused permission to appear in her own play 'Trifles,' because the part could be taken by an English actress, many of whom are out of work."
>
> No English paper ever yet has printed a dispatch like this from New York: "Geoffrey Smock, official portrait painter to the King of England, has been refused permission to paint a portrait of Mrs. John Bankastor, because the portrait could be painted by an American artist, many of whom are out of work."

Boston, Mass. MARGARET F. RICHARDSON.